

"A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME PRONENESS"

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Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. Arun Kumar Srivastava , who has been working on the
h topic " A study of psycho social Explanations of crime proneness " for his Ph.
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inance relating to the Ph.D. degree of Bundelkhand university .

This is to certify further that the thesis is original and embodies his own work and
e has worked under my supervision and guidance for 200 days as required by the
nce.


(Dr. S.C. Sharma)

Supervisor

PREFACE

My association with Bundelkhand began twenty years ago when I joined the Department of Psychology, D.V. College, Orai in 1979. Keeping in mind the words of Goswami Tulsidas "Jahan basiyo soi sundar desu" (lovely is the land where one lives), I began to adapt myself to the place of my work and its people. Close contact with and minute observation of students brought me to the conclusion that the Youth of Bundelkhand is lost---lacks aim and direction. Its vast energy, not being directed to constructive channels, is wasting itself in destructive activities. Realizing the need of turning it to constructive work, we started cultural programmes, seminars, General knowledge competitions, Awareness camps and Psychological tests. The response was encouraging and the result was positive.

Longer and more intimate association with Bundelkhand focussed attention on a startling fact. Bundelkhand has a glorious history in heroism as well as in literature, art and culture. It produced great warriors who were also great patrons of art and literature, it produced inspired poets whose compositions made its warriors legendary heroes. But today Bundelkhand is known for its notorious criminals.

Reflecting over this fact, I came to understand that the backwardness of Bundelkhand is the main reason behind its crime-proneness---that illiteracy, unemployment and feudalism have added fuel to the fire. Discussion with knowledgeable persons drew attention to a special feature of

crime in Bundelkhand .To say nothing of men , even women play a leading role in holding the banner of crime high here.If a woman's husband is murdered,she takes a solemn vow to take no cereals in her food unless the son avenges the father's murder .This vindictiveness leads to an unending chain of murders between families at feud .

I felt the need of a full fledged study of crime in Bundelkhand and selected the topic for my research study. In course of this study ,I had many a thrilling and horripilating experiences. In order to interview the criminals and crime-prone persons ,I had to visit jails, remote rural areas, even unsafe, inaccessible hideouts of criminals in desolate forests and ravines. It brought me in contact with persons who have been and are engaged in crimes under the cover of politics. It also brought me in touch with some who after coming in poltics are making a sincere Herculean effort to improve their image and maintain it. May Almighty help them in their noble efforts by endowing them with the moral strength to resist various allurements and pressures to relapse into crime .

The first chapter of the thesis presents the Introduction of Crime, Criminal, Crime Proneness in Bundelkhand and certain Psycho-social factors involved in it along with objectives and Hypotheses.

The Second Chapter deals with the related studies done in India and abroad.

In third Chapter , Research methodology and Procedural phenomenon have been discussed .The selection of sample, tools and Process of data collection are the main points.

Fourth Chapter of Data, Its analysis has presented the results and conclusion of research .

Last Chapter deals with summary of research.

I bow in reverence to the guardian Angel of Bundelkhand **Kunwar Hardaul** whose noble self-sacrifice gave me the courage to visit unsafe,inaccessible hide-outs to interview notorious criminals.

I pay my homage to my teachers whose blessings enabled me to undertake and accomplish this study.

I deem it my duty to acknowledge my gratitude to all the learned writers and research scholars,whose work. I consulted and all the colleagues and teachers,journalists,lawyers,leaders and officers who helped me in various ways in course of this study.

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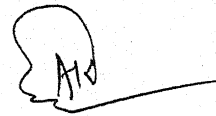
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It will be an illustration of darkness under the lamp if I fail to record my gratitude to Shri Mahendra Rudra Pratap Singh and Smt. Maya Singh (Didi) whose boundless affection helped me a lot to establish myself at Orai and my wife Dr. Veena Srivastava without whose willing co-operation I could not accomplish this work in time .I must acknowledge the co-operation of my son Satyanshu and daughter Shruti in tallying the tables in

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At the end, I express gratefulness to all my well-wishers and students whose cordial good wishes have provided invisible but invaluable inner support .

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CHAPTER - I

(Introduction)

Crime has been with the mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaced problems to the Government and is a heavy burden upon the society. Statistical survey of India in crime reveals an increasinsg trend in its incidence. Crime always ranks high when a public opinion poll asks people what social problems are most troluble some. Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. Ill feelings are aroused by experience of victimization or the anticipation of being victimization. The poignancy of the victim of murder, brutal beating, or violent rape is a great resource for playwrights, movie producers and news paper publishers who need large audiences. Weather real or illusory, crime waves stimulate hot political debates over the start of social order and if the social order is in crisis, over the source of the difficulty.

It is obvious that economic and social progress of any country largely depends upon the masses constituting the society. The moral, social and materialistic disorder caused by crime is considerable.

In India not much efforts have been made to understand the root causes and factors prevailing in society which are directly responsible for crime.

Most of the people know that "crime" is a disorganised personality factor of socalled criminal. No body wants to be criminal but there are certain problems in our Indian society which deviate the existing person-

ality of many people. Problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society . Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch some thing in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society. In simple term, he is named as criminal .

Crime is a very well known concept in our society which has become universal factor and is related to several specific situations. it is an act which because deliberately, intentionally or by chance by some one .It is society that determines what is right or wrong and what particular act constitutes a crime. Since societies themselves differ in their conception of what is right and wrong, and since in the course of time, society changes its values and attitudes, It follows that "crime" is relative to society as well as to time. What is considered as a crime in one society may not be so considered in another society.

"Crime" is harmful to society which damages the smooth running of societal situations. All societies recognize and distinguish between behaviour believed to be harmful to the group and behaviour believed to be beneficial and respond emotionally with blame or approval proportioned to the assumed importance of the behaviour. The acceptance and evaluation of any particular behaviour as harmful is dependent upon social organization and culture of the particular society. The conception of crime has not been similar in all ages from old to present age. In olden age, crime was

considered as an action violating any law established by any group or by administration . But this theme was changed from time to time. In modern age crime is related with violation of law or traditions established for the welfare of society. It is called legal duty of a person hence, omission of legal duty is termed as crime.

Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. Since beginning societies have never been free from some specific problems. These problems occur due to social, political and economical changes and when a person does not fulfill his requirement and fails to attain his aspiration, he commits crime and becomes criminal. It means crime is clearly related with some problems which may excite any group or individual at any time. It is human behaviour punishable under a criminal law. Punishable behaviour is treated as an antisocial behaviour that violates established laws, conventions and systems and entails some penalty.

Crime as socio-economic problem is always dynamic, It changes its phase whenever structure of society changes. Structure of society means social norms which are needed for functioning of a society. These norms are measuring sticks for distinguishing what proper group members should do from what they should not do and for distinguishing how a 'good' society should operate from how it should not operate. The sense of 'should' and should not come with in the location of social norms which are rules of conduct. When an individual deviates from rules of con-

duct, this is called crime.

"From another point of view, crime is interpreted as a symptom of the failure of society. It can be a product as well as cause of social disorganization. The existing order may fail to deliver on promises made to motivate conformity to its rules. Group seeing themselves as exploited accumulate tensions and grievances, perhaps leading to crime."(Elmer H. Johnson).

A society is well organized when its members identify strongly with one other, feel a sense of mutual interest, enjoy emotional support from their fellows, share common moral beliefs and common perceptions of their world and find the expected patterns of behaviour consistent with their self interests. A society is considered to suffer social disorganization when the group unity declines, Group sustained patterns of behaviour fail to satisfy the needs of a significant proportion of the members and mechanisms for keeping rule breakers in line lose their previous effectiveness.

Actually crime is a societal problem because it involves society as a system of groups and institutions, constituting an established order. Crimes become targets for collective concern because their impact is generally seen to have serious implications for the entire society and not simply to be the private troubles of a number of victims. The societal problem is located in the context of conventional relationships and social organizations

From one point of view, crime victimizes the existing social

order by sapping its moral viability and social effectiveness. The very word disorganization implies disapproval and evaluation of rule breaking as abnormal: Crime is an action caused by disorganization and maladjustment in personality and is harmful to society, when social order is broken it is punishable under law established for maintaining order and normal functioning in the society. Disorganization and maladjustment both are abnormal conceptions of personality which occur in due course when ever an individual fails to satisfy his tensions, frustrations, and conflicts. These conceptions are excited and generated by some spsecific societal problems. These problems hurt the ego or self of an individual and consequently "ego-defence" mechanism evokes.

"Ego-defence" a well known psychological concept is an universal fact which is availed by normal and abnormal measures. When through abnormal tactics self or ego is satisfied it comes under the head "crime". It means crime is supplement product of personality and its characteristics in which "Ego" is of great importance. 'Ego' as a strong component of personality is internal administrater of an individual which realizes the outer environment. Ego believes in reality and finds better ways for adjustment in life situations. But life situations may influence personality at any time and may hurt 'self' of individuals. This hurtful situations create an urge to break the prevailing social norms and to give up social taboos, traditions, conventions and rules which are necessary for complete setup of a society. When

internal urge to break the said norms propogates an individual, he takes drastic action and commits an abnormal action full of sadistic and violent behaviour known as "crime". Therefore it is dangerous escape from norms and deviation of personality in negative direction.

Crime is much a result of social conditions and personality factors, many psychological and sociological conditions enter into it which indicate that personality factors are responsible for a considerable amount of crime.

Crime is endemic throughout the world. The severity of this problem in our country can hardly be a matter of controversy. It not only costs millions of rupees every year but represents, also, an even greater loss in terms of human happiness and human welfare, crime, then is problem of the whole society not simply the problem of one home or one person.

"Crime is a social cancer and like its biological counter part, it flourishes among and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs." (Horrocks, 1964). Law abiding people are in peril. The security of their life and property is endangered by the criminal. They may become the victim of his crime. Thus crime is a heavy burden upon society and an answer must be found to this serious form of social malaise. No society can benefit by letting crime have its own way.

Crime is an indication of social madadjustment which is more prevalent in regions of rapid change. Many of the countries of the world are

undergoing a rapid change. Civilization is heading fast towards Industrialization and automation. New heights of exploitation of natural energies and resources are being touched. Worldwide industrialization and urbanization exhibit the same features of unwhole some congestion, loss of privacy, crime, delinquency, rising cost of living, population migrating from cities in search of jobs and better life facility of communication, breaking of the joint family system and the like everywhere including even the ecological patterns of distribution of criminals and delinquents and their antisocial behaviour. These are changing and uplifting the very face and life of our society. Social change and reconstruction have bright as well as dark spots. On the one hand they provide new heights of physical and material development and on the other, their harmful consequences in the shape of crime and criminals, unemployment, disabled and handicapped rise sharply. In this sense crime is an index of social progress.

Crime is an universal phenomenon. Its causes are extremely complex and their manifestations are varied according to time, place and individual. It also varies with historical periods, modes of life, economic conditions and social attitudes. Social customs and conventions vary from country to country and crime is to be judged against their specific backgrounds. What is an accepted behaviour in one culture might be considered deviant in another.

"Crime is eternal-as eternal as society-crime is, therefore an

ever present condition, even as sickness, disease and death, it is as perennial as spring and as recurrent as winter."(Tannenbaum-1943).

The picture of crime before us justifies the popular concern. Nations all over the world are facing this challenge but not proper arrangements have been made.

Crime has been with mankind since the beginning of recorded history. Society has framed theories of punishment and established the prison system obviously to redress criminal behaviour. But crime is still very much with us. Complete elimination of crime being a far cry, attempts can be made to control it. In order to control it, it is necessary in the first place to identify the causes : contributory, predisposing and precipitating. It is the function of psychology to act as a link between a criminal and law, the basic point being that criminal behaviour is human behaviour and stresses, conflicts, frustrations and strains that an individual has to suffer, determine his deviant behaviour known as crime. It is nothing but an expression of his attempts to live and a variety of self expression. Psychologists believe in the prevention of crime rather than in the punishment of criminals. They searchout the root causes of crime and its proneness from where preventive measures can be adopted. To a psychologist the behaviour and actions made by a criminal is more important because these actions reflect the inner dynamics of criminals, Which are of great importance. Psychologist's emphasis is on Individual. They feel that criminal behaviour is human behaviour which are motivated to act in many ways which the law condemns.

Criminal behaviour can be interpreted in terms of individual's desire which is a product of interaction of internal and external forces. It is to be looked upon as a mechanism of adjustment adopted by the individual, in terms of his perceptual and emotional reactions, style of life which he develops to meet the demands of his environment. "From the psychological point of view, criminal behaviour does not differ from normal behaviour and is, therefore subject to the same laws of cause and effect" (poffenberger 1961).

Then to know "why" of the crime we must know "why" of the individual, "what" needs of the persons are being served by criminal behaviour with its heightened emotional tone, its disruption of socially accepted personal reactions. It is essential to know the inner pressures by which he perceives his environment and if adjustment is not looked upon he acts in a different way and satisfies his inner pressures by way of committing deviant behaviour. From psychological point of view this behaviour is understandable. From another point of view, we should consider the organising components of personality known as Id, ego and super ego. Id is a centre of desires, needs and all kinds of pleasures of personality which are unlimited in nature, similarly ego as an internal administrator makes a equilibrium between internal and external world and believes in reality. On the other hand "super ego" the most important component is of great importance to control inner strivings of Id which are not acceptable and immoral according to

social norms. Super ego is representative of "Morality". If the super ego is properly framed, it makes a check on the extreme and not acceptable strivings of the Id. Individuals who fail to develop an adequate super ego may become criminals.(Alexander and Staub 1931).

The criminal act exhibits the mode of emotional tensions and stresses of which the criminal act is resultant. It is both as indication of conflict and as a symptom of maladjustment. The growing complexities of life and living create increasing number of problems, which demand the application of the highest capabilities and resources to solve them. In a society marked with rivalry, conflicts, frustrations, maladjustments are bound to occur and general criminal behaviour is defective adjustment (Hentic 1947).

Any force which stresses and obstructs adjustment is a force conducive to criminality.

Criminals are basically nonconformists. They disapprove socially approved ways in attainment of their goals. A key question in study of criminals is the study of their needs or motivation, because motives are the main springs of behaviour. But motivating factors are not always easy to find out. Individuals have some dominant and weak desires. The dominant desires after some time become demand and individuals start efforts to fulfill them. If the demands are satisfied, there is release in tension but in opposite direction if not satisfied, it creates a situation of disharmony in personality of which criminal behaviour is consequent.

If the individual has a low frustration, tolerance, has a strong demand but weak resistance, he breaks up into criminal behaviour. "Individuals vary great in both the number and strength of their demands upon life. An individual with numerous strong demands and with few weak restraints may be said to present a greater probability of criminal behaviour than one with a small number of weak demands and many strong restraints" (Metfessel 1950).

Thus criminal behaviour may be looked upon as a reaction against frustration. The antisocial behaviour and criminal conduct must be considered as symptomatic of profound maladjustment and as means of escape from stress.

Criminal :- Defining the term criminal is as difficult as the term crime, It is even difficult when the term is limited to those who has been convicted in criminal court. In a simple manner, it can be said that criminal means a person who commits crime. Technically the term "criminal" should not be applied to any one who has not been convicted of crime. But often those who have been acquitted and even those who are arrested but never brought to trial are labelled as criminals. (SUE TiTus REID 1979 U.S.A.)

Various problems also occur when society refuses to erase that label. A person who is labelled criminal is often not permitted to forget that status, that is, he or she is given a life sentence as far as status is

concerned. The term criminal is a social definition- a criminal is one to whom society assigns that label. Those who commit crime as a matter of choice are few indeed. Many follow it as a means of livelihood because it is the only vocation open to them and they must be men of stamina, courage and brain if they would survive.

Traditionally lawyers have divided crimes into three classes : Treasons, felonies and misdemeanours. Treasons are defined as crimes against the sovereign or state, Felonies as crimes of a serious nature such as murder, which at one time occasioned the forfeiture of the convicted person's lands and goods. Misdemeanours as lesser crimes not involving forfeiture.

But recently new concepts as arrestable and non - arrestable offences have taken place.

Types of Criminal :- There are others who follow crime as a profession. To them might is right, they know no other code. Society tramples them under its feet and they rise from dust with grim murder in their hearts. They can not forget, they can not forgive and so they fight to be the better end with the blind courage of their breed.

Criminals by accident :- under the influence of liquor, drugs, sudden passion and sometimes actual hunger, they commit crime. They cannot be truthfully be termed criminals, they are criminals by accident.

Criminals by chance:- There are some criminals who are nor-

mal in their behaviour but suddenly they commit crime as a result of security love affairs and property matters. Such types of criminals are known as criminals by chance. There are too much examples in society which justify these types of criminals. Due to sudden mishappening and law breaking situation, Most of the criminals escape from society and pass their life in a very critical situation and become "Baagi".

Those criminals, who are habitual in their nature can be placed under the head "Habitual criminals", these criminals commit crime which may be of any type frequently.

In 1927 at a meeting of International association of chiefs of Police was held in order to watch uniform crime reporting (U.C.R.), a complete manual of crime for police.

According to U.C.R, Crimes are divided into two groups-part I offenses and part II offenses. Part I offenses are the crimes known to police and arrest information seven crimes which are devided in two categories-violent crimes-murder, forcible rape, robbery aggravated assault and property crimes-burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Part II offenses are considered to be less serious crimes and include a miscelleneous category of 28 offenses ranging from arson, fraud embezzlement, prostitution and other sexual offenses.

Syndicated crime :- Perverting the organizational scheme of legitimate business, syndicated crime provides illicit services such as pros-

titution, gambling, liquor, or protection. The illicit business is steady in its recurrent transactions, whereas burglaries and robberies are perpetrated as a chain of autonomous operations, criminals do enter into cooperative activities at varying levels of organizational structure and are governed by a single ruling authority.

Career criminals :- Career criminals most often are involved in property crimes, but they are distinguishable from noncareer property offenders in that they see their criminal activity as a way of life. They see themselves as criminals and organize their lives around criminal activities. They associate with other criminals. They progress in their careers, learning more and better techniques. Career criminals plan for the offenses they commit and they depend upon others to assist them in their activities.

Political Crime :- By political crime we are referring to those actions that are considered criminal because they present a threat to the state or its political stability. Political crimes are those which challenge the authority of the state and, particularly, its monopoly on the use of force. some of the actions categorised as political crimes are: "treason, sedition, espionage, sabotage, assassination, civil rights violations, student protest violations and violations resulting from advocacy and support of radical beliefs and failure to conform to certain laws because of religious beliefs. **Schafer** has given the title "**Pseudoconvictional** Criminals" to political criminals.

White collar criminals According to sutherland, as an offense committed by a person of resepectabilty and high social status in the course of an occupation. Among white collar crimes, sutherland lists restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringements of patents, unfair labour practices, financial fraud and violations of trust, illegal sales of narcotics, illegal services to criminals, and fraud in Income tax returns etc.

other than above, there are also following types of criminals which are generally watched in every society.

- (1) Born criminals
- (2) First offenders
- (3) Criminals by passion
- (4) Deliberate criminals
- (5) Accute criminals
- (6) Economic criminals
- (7) Neurotic criminals
- (8) Pathological criminals
- (9) Nominal criminals

Indian Geographical situation is too much complex. There are so many areas in some states which are situated near the ravines of rivers. Out of them, ravines of Ganga, Yamuna and Chambal are most important

due to its narrow setup within sphere of Bundelkhand - a backward region of Uttarpradesh and Madhyapradesh. Criminals who have left the society and broken the normal functioning of society, take shelter in those areas and organise a group for its antisocial activities such as dacoity, robbery, kidnapping, murder and attempt to murder which are more inhuman criminal attempts. These are organised in their nature and run under the leadership of chief known as sardar and follow some rules established by their chief. They hire and purchase high quality weapons which are better than police department.

Organised Criminals :- Usually defined as a business that provides illegal products and services to noncriminal public. Those involved in organized crime are really quite similar to those involved in legitimate business. Their goal is material success and they use many characteristics to achieve the required goal. Organized crime constitute. one of the most serious and expensive of all varieties of crime.

"In our society criminal behaviour is classified in to two major categories (I) Felonies (II) Misdemeanours. Felonies are serious in nature for which there are legal penalties. Misdemeanours are minor offences such as disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Generally felonies are crimes for which a person may be sentenced to death or imprisonment for a long period under criminal law and for misdemeanours a person may be provided short term incarceration". (SUE TITUS REID).

Sutherland and Cressey indicate that there are a number of factors that must be presented before a piece of behaviour may be labelled as criminal (1960). Some of these can be interpreted as follows.

(1). Before behaviour can be called crime, there must be certain external consequences of harm-----even if one decides to commit a crime, but changes one's mind before doing anything about it, no crime has been committed. The intention is not taken for the deed.

(2). The harm must be legally forbidden, antisocial behaviour is not crime unless it is prohibited by law.

(3). There must be 'conduct' i.e. there must be an intentional or reckless or inaction which brings the harmful consequences about.

(4). There must be criminal intent. The issues of intent, liability (at law) for the consequences of one's actions and criminal intents are all important controversial subjects to those who study jurisprudence.

There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised system of social justice and social norms.

Theories of crime :- There is a relationship between crime and social structure of society. How crime is related to the social system is the basic question? Whether the environment is determining factor in the causation of crime or a facilitating factor, the emphasis has been given upon the structure of social environment not upon the characteristics of the indi-

vidual as in constitutional theories.

Main sociological theories are as follows :-

(1). Imitation theory of G. Tarde (1843-1904):-Gabrical tarde was of the opinion that man is not born criminal. He becomes one as a result of social factors and social process of society. Tarde explained the process of "acquiring criminal behaviour" and this behaviour comes through 'fashion' and 'custom' which are imitation components of society. Tarde formulated that "Men imitate one another in proportion as they are in close contact". Tarde's second law of imitation is that the inferior imitates the superior. It is seen that weakers and peasants imitate royalty, small town residents imitate city residents, similarly a criminal becomes criminal as a resultant of imitation.

The third law of imitation is the law of insertion when two mutually exclusive fashions come together one can be substituted for other. when this happens there is a decline in the older method and increse in newer method. Tarde has explained it by using the gun rather than the knife for murder .

Theory of Differential assoiation Edwin H. sutherland best known in criminology has introduced abstract explanations and learing process as the root cause of crime this theory known as " Defferential Association" makes nine statement

(1) Criminal behaviour is learned .

(2) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication .

(3) The main part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs with in intimate personal groups.

(4) when criminal behaviour is learned , the learning includes, (a) techniques of committing the crime , which are some times very complicated and some times very simple , (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalization and attitudes.

(5) The specific direction of motive and drives is learned from definitions of the legal as favourable or unfavourable.

(6) A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

(7) Differential association may vary in frequency , duration, priority and intensity.

(8) The process of learning criminal behaviour by association with the criminal and anti criminal patterns, involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.

(9) White criminal behaviour is an explanation of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since noncriminal behaviour is an explanation of some needs and values.

Hirschi's social control theory :- Travis Hirschi' has formu-

lated a social control theory of delinquency. The basic concept of control theory is bond of the individual to society. This theory postulates the description that delinquent behaviour occurs when the bond of an individual to society weakens. The bond has several component: attachment (caring about others, their opinions and expectations) commitment (time, energy and self invested in conventional activities) involvement (engrossment in conventional activities) and belief (attribution to normal validity to conventional norms).Hirschi is of the view that as elements of the bond become weakened delinquency become possible, although not necessary.

Self concept and containment theory :- Walter reckless and simon Dinitz outlined their belief that we live in a society of alternates, where the self has more and more options for acceptance or rejection of available confrontations. They advocate that self concept is the key factor in explaining the choice among alternatives of behaviour.

A favourable self concept directs an Individual towards law abiding behaviour, and an unfavourable self concept directs him or her towards delinquent behaviour.

These investigators repeated their conclusions from the previous studies, indicating that a favourable concept of self would "act as an inner buffer or inner containment against deviance, distraction, lure and pressures" A healthy self concept in developing the inner controls that are conducive to law abiding behaviour. But containment theory also contains four

other indicators of the presence of 'conscience' or inner controls, goal directedness, a realistic level aspiration, the ability to tolerate frustration and an identification with lawful norms.

Conflict theory :- This theory includes consensus and conflict. These two models have been analysed as structural systems of society and the law according to this is "a social institution to satisfy social wants and aspirations". Consensus means approval of values in society and on the other hand conflict means struggle between inner interests.

This theory views that criminal behaviour as a resultant of conflict between interests of Individuals or society. Roscoe Pound (1943) has explained this theory after making a survey of social interests. It means when the interests of society clash, criminal behaviour occurs.

George Vold and Ralf Dahrendorf (1958) both have interpreted "crime as a product of social conflict", it can not be explained by traditional theories of abnormality. Rather it is behaviour which can only be understood as the "kind of behaviour necessary to protect and defend the individual's group in conflict with other groups."

Constitutional theory :- LOMBROSO (1911) originator of anthropological theory of crime, thought that there was something in the physical constitution of criminal that marks him out from others. He tried to prove this thesis by anthropometric measurement and by the study of physiognomical features of criminals. On the basis he showed that the

typical criminal possessed certain definite physical characteristics or anomalies such as a slanting forehead, flattened nose, long ear lobes, a large jaw with no chin, heavy supra orbital ridges, either excessive hairiness or an abnormal absence of hair and an extreme sensitivity or nonsensitivity to pain. But later on this theory was disapproved by some psychologists in order to prove that crime is related with psychological factors.

Robert F. Meir in 1977 has presented the scientific understanding of crime by way of different paradigms and perspectives. The major perspectives which have been utilized to explain the relationship between law and society can be characterized as the consensus, pluralist and conflict models of social organisation. Each reflects somewhat different organising principles and different values about the nature of man and society and each suggests the different direction of crime. Considered in terms of political philosophies, these three perspectives - consensus, pluralist and conflict - can be viewed along a continuum moving from right to left or from conservative to radical.

(1) **A consensus model** :- The organising assumptions of the general consensus model are -

- (1) Society is a relatively persistent structure.
- (2) Society is well integrated and
- (3) a functioning social structure, is based on a consensus of values.

when applied specifically to the question of law and social organisation, the organizing principles of a consensus model are-

- (a) Law reflects the collective will of the people .
- (b) Law serves all people equally.
- (c) Those who violate the law represent a unique subgroup.

A consensus model assumes that law reflects general agreement concerning at least the basic elements of social life. Most common and most important application of consensus model is as a justification for laws and law enforcement . Laws and their enforcement represent what the people want . It is a reflection of their collective will.

(2) Pluralist model :- This model reflects the more complicated view of society .Law exists, with in pluralist model , not because individuals generally agree upon a definition of right and wrong, but precisely because they do not agree. According to this model ,conflicts exists around substantive disagreement while there exists general consensus about the nature and operation of law and justice. Thus the basic principles of pluralist model are -

- (1) Society is composed of diverse social groups.
- (2) There exists among these groups , differing and sometimes conflicting definitions of right and wrong.
- (3) There is collective agreement on the mechanisms for dispute settlement .

(4) The legal system is value neutral.

(5) The legal system is concerned with the best interests of the society .

(3) **A conflict model** :- This model assumes that-

(a) At every point society is subject to change.

(b) It displays at every point dissensus and conflict,

(c) Every element contributes to change , and

(d) It is based on the coercion of some of its members by others (Dahendrof 1958)

The organising assumptions of conflict perspectives are -

(a) Society is composed of diverse social groups.

(b) There exists differing definitions of right and wrong.

(c) The conflict between social group is one of political power

(d) Law is designed to advance the interests of those with the power to make it .

(e) A key interests of those with the power to make and enforce the law , is maintaining their power.

Both the conflict model and pluralist model agree that society is comprised of diversity and this diversity leads to conflict between social groups, which leads to the situation of crime.

Robert f. meir in his book " theory in criminology " has also presented the scientific paradigms for studying crime.

These are three paradigms - the positivist , interactionist and socialist.

Positivists paradigm : - As a paradigm for the study of crime, postivism emphasizes the determinate nature of human individuals. Human behaviour is the result of cause -effect relationship between individuals and some aspects of their environment . The paradigm can be described as follows -

(1) Human behaviour results from law like cause and effect relationship.

(2) The cause - effect relationships which govern human behaviour can be discovered through the same scientific methods used to understand the natural and physical environment.

(3) Criminal represents a unique set of cause effect relationships.

(4) Once the special cause effect relationships governing criminal behaviour are known, criminal behaviour can be predicted and controlled.

Interactionist Paradigm :- The organizing principles of interactionist paradigm can be described as follows-

(1) criminality is a quality which resides not in the behaviour but in the response to it .

(2) Behaviours responded to as criminals are given the label of

criminal.

(3) The individuals whose behaviour is labelled as criminal is also labelled criminals.

(4) Individuals are labelled as criminal through a process of interaction.

(5) There is a tendency for individuals labelled as criminals to identify with that label.

Socialist Paradigm :- The basic organizing principles of the socialist Paradigm are -

(1) The capitalist political state exists to preserve the interests of the dominant economic class - those who own and control the means of production.

(2) The primary interests of the capitalist ruling class is the maintenance of an economic and social order which preserves their power and previledge.

(3) The primary purpose of criminal law is to maintain an economic and social order advantageous to the ruling elites by criminalizing behaviours which threaten this order .

(4) Behaviours which threaten the domestic order are controlled through a criminal justice system operated by 'law workers' who serve the interests of the capitalist ruling class.

(5) The contradictions of the capitalist state require that the

disadvantaged classes, especially the property less underclass, be controlled through the force represented by the legal system.

(6) The problems of crime in a capitalist society can only be solved through a collapse of the capitalist state and the emergence of a new society based on socialist principles.

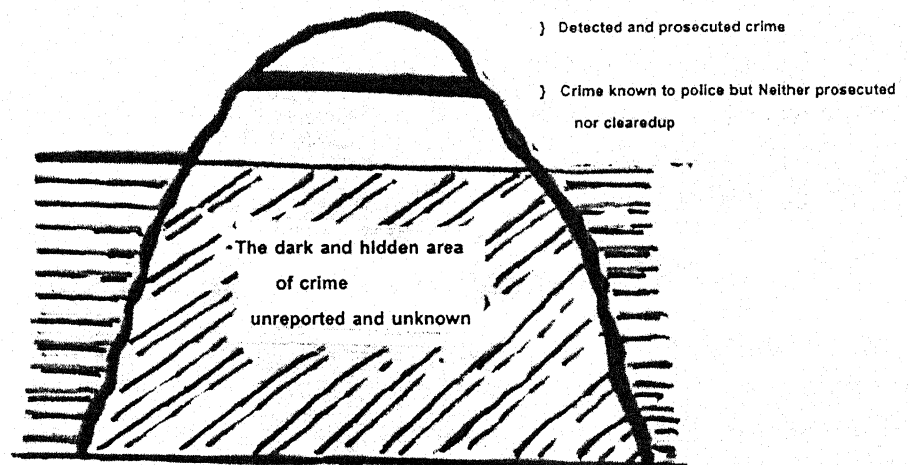
With in this paradigm , as with in the conflict perspective, behaviours are defined as treated as crime because they threaten the interest of the power -dominant group- specially the capitalist ruling class.

Most of the important theories of crime have been discussed which emphasize the process by which one becomes criminal.

It shall be useful in understanding the totality of criminal or deviant behaviour and factors of crime proneness which are of great use in this research. These theories are mainly based upon psycho-social explanations of crime which need more research in this particular area.

Volume of crime :- There is problem for criminologists in order to know how much crime is there ? The collection of statistics of crime might help in judging the moral health of the nation . The criminal statistics provide a valuable source of information and the manner in which they are presented has improved very considerably in recent years.

Radzinowicz (1964) has presented a Iceberg model regarding the position of crime . most of the experts are of the view that most of the crimes are unreported and unknown. It is true in indian context.



Ice berg model

Unbroken line = above the surface Known Crime

Broken line = Unreported and unknown Crime

Wavy line = Sea level

Crime Proneness :- 'Crime ' is a social behaviour which is committed by some one in a society . But it does not mean that most of the persons may become criminal as resultant of social structure.

"criminal behaviour " no doubt is a product of faulty societal patterns but this type of behaviour is not a universal behaviour like others. It is an attitude to violate or break the social systems which excite some one to

do criminal intent -This attitude is susceptibility of some individuals which is not found in most of the individuals. It is a matter of individual difference and innate psycho-physiological predisposition which happens frequently to some men and infrequently to others.

It means 'Crime ' as an act of criminals occurs due to susceptibility or attraction towards crime, or because of temporary change in attitude which increases the probabilities of being involved in a criminal behaviour . This attitude or inherent psychological predisposition may lead to "crime proneness ".

This proneness is nothing but an individual characteristics of some people which maintain inherent qualities . By which some men commit crime without any fear. It means "crime proneness " is out come of these individuals which have attitude towards crime and are more susceptible in criminal intents, therefore 'crime proneness ' is solely responsible for committing crime in general. Those people who have not this type of attitude or susceptibility, they cannot involve in criminal intent.

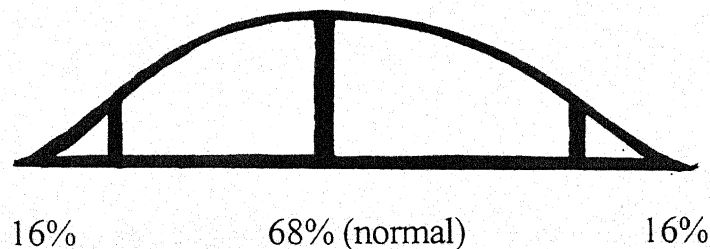
Crime proneness is influenced or determined by so many variables which are of great importance in this research, that will be termed as psycho -social explanations.

Psycho-Social Explanations :- Psycho social explanations of crime proneness consist of psychological and social factors which are as follows - (Psychological factors-)

Psychological factors are also responsible for human development. By "Psychological" we mean the mental situation of a person which facilitates his activities and social behaviour. There are many psychologists who are doing adequate researches in the field of personality development considering the role of early deprivation, pathogenic family situations, faulty discipline, early psychic trauma, inadequate preparation for adolescence, and mental disorders.

(1) Personal pathology :- Criminal behaviour is an abnormal behaviour as a resultant of several psychological as well as social variables in which there are some factors relating to the personality of individuals. It is obviously observed that personal deficiency and anomaly also creates some deviancy in personality

In every society, there is a percentage of normal and abnormals. According to latest statistical data 68% are of normal behaviour and 16% on the both sides are away from normals.



It does not mean that both the persons on left and right sides of (16%) above diagram are abnormals. Abnormals are those who differ from normals in quantity not in degree-(JF Brown).

Abnormals have less qualities , abilities, intelligence, thinking ability, than normals. Most of the psychologists are of the view that 16% of a society are abnormals and far away from normals in their qualities. These qualities may lead to criminal behaviour.

Mental deficiency , emotional instability , conflicts and frustrations are main variables in formulating personal pathogenic patterns.

(ii) Broken family :- One of the most stimulating factors in the development of human personality is 'Family', family is socializing agent of an individual in which the growth and development of personality takes place. If family situation becomes disorganised due to disputes in parents, divorce, death of either mother or father, increasing birth rate and stress situations of family which do not promote child rearing practices. This Disorganised family known as 'Broken family' is one of the main causes of crime . (Healy and Brooner)

It has long been argued that broken home is a cause of delinquency. Investigators continued to emphasize that the home environment along with other factors, was a factor in delinquent behaviour. Broken family includes absence of mother or father, relation between parents and siblings and other factors of family cohesiveness which become disorganised.

The family is the basic primary group in all societies. It is the universal cultural workshop where in the child gets his first training in becoming a human being and a member of society. Before going in detail

regarding role of family, it would be better to define family. In a simple manner 'married couple' is named as family . But it is not proper according to sociological point of view . "Family is a primary group of society in which mother , father and children live together ". It can also be defined social group based on biological relations which consists of parents and children and who are engaged to fullfil their objects of social life.

Family is that group which has also been defined by adequate sexual relations between male and female which arrange birth and rearing pratices of children.

Family is situated in society as a group , as an association and as an institution. there are two clear aspects of family

(1) structural

(2) Functional. There are three types of relationship prevailing in a society .

(a) Husband wife relation

(b) Parents children relation.

(c) Siblings relation.

First type of relationship between husband and wife is known as affinal relation, second and third type belong to blood relation: with out blood relationship, there is no concept of family constitution.

According to functional point of view construction of a family is made to fullfil the basic objects of the life . To fullfil these types of

functions , the members of each family are interrelated.

By birth a child comes into contact of parents and gets social learning. Role of parents in development of personality is very important .It has been found in different researches that interaction between parents are more crucial in the field of personality development .

The family is in a particularly strategic position to serve as an instrument for adapting to new situations because it has functions of socializing its members for adult roles and of mediating between its members and the changing demands of other social institutions.

Delinquency or crime is frequently attributed to a lack of argument on values or to a confusion of values among family members. Family anomie is believed to undermine the effectiveness of the family in forestalling juvenile delinquency. Parental attitudes and behaviour are part of the causal equation. Hurt by their personal experiences, Parents may convey the message against community insitutions. Untrustworthy and neglectful parents exact a toll of alienation and frustration among the children.

When death, desertion, divorce or long seperation cause the absence of one or both parents, the child is supposedly subjected to broken home. At any rate it is simplistic to assume that broken homes necessarily produce delinquency or criminality.

"Every individual is simultaneously a member of a family system and social class system. The family's functions include proceration and

socialization, while the social class system serves as a ranking device" (August B Hollingshead).

The family is a screen between the child and extra family environment, it shapes the way the child perceives the world and his or her capacity to deal with situations. Through the family the child is introduced to culture, gains competence in living within its normative reactions, feels a sense of being wanted and wins a secure place in the world.

Yarrow (1963) has produced the fact that development of emotional and intellectual sense is directly related with the degree of interaction with mother.

During the study made by Mischel in 1958, it was found that absence of father affects socialization process of children.

Greestein (1966) has pointed out that relationship between father and child influences sexual development.

"Children from homes broken by death, desertion or divorce had lower mental health than those from unbroken homes". (Kimball Young (1966)-Personality and problems of adjustment)

As a matter of fact psychological factors are those which influence the mental situation of a person. When mental situation deviates from normal position, it creates the occurrence of unhealthy mental setup which may disturb the normal functioning of human being. Without adequate psychological development, there is no maturity of personality.

We may express the view that psychological factors are Configuration of those variables which are directly or indirectly responsible for adjustment or maladjustment, therefore these factors are of great concern.

I personally feel that certain variables such as intelligence, neuroticism and other types of mental disorders are directly linked with abnormal or antisocial behaviour and researches are going on regularly to find out relationship between these variables and human behaviour. This can be interpreted in terms of cause and effect relationship theory of psychologists.

Intelligence :- We generally use this term in order to present the mental status of an individual as a personality trait. whichever definition of intelligence may be chosen there is at least unanimity regarding its positive effect on individual's behaviour pattern.

By intelligence, we mean the mental ability of a person by which he solves his problems and difficulties of life. Due to this trait, man is supposed to be the best organism. Before considering the role of Intelligence in criminal behaviour, it would be better to understand the nature and meaning of Intelligence. "Intelligence is the ability to adjust one self to a new situations"(william Stern 1914).

"Intelligence is the ability to think abstractly"(Termen 1921.)

It is clear with above definitions that intelligence is an ability or group of abilities to meet out day today problems as wechsler in 1944 stated

that "Intelligence is the aggregate global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment."

Now we may conclude that "Intelligence is that mental ability by which a person tries to solve problems of life and makes better adjustment in new situations."

Unifactor theory of Intelligence :- This theory has been propounded by Binet. He has produced the fact that intelligence is one mental ability which influences the behaviour of men "unifactor" means one factor, but this theory is not acceptable in this advance stage.

Two factor theory :- This theory, explained by Charles Spearman, indicates that there is a sum total of two factors known as 'G' factor (general mental ability) and 'S' factor (specific mental ability). 'G' factor is inherent and found in all whether low, average or high but 'S' factor or specific mental ability in a particular area is acquired.

Psychologists are of the view that 'G' as well as 'S' factor both make a man intelligent. It is combination of two factors which are necessary for intelligence.

Group factor theory :- propounded by L.L. Thurston, this theory presents quantitative nature of intelligence which is acceptable today. 'Group' means cluster and configuration of many abilities which are as follows:-

- (1). Verbal ability
- (2). Number ability
- (3). Spatial ability
- (4). Perceptual ability
- (5). Remembering ability
- (6). Reasoning ability
- (7). Inductive ability
- (8). Deductive ability.

Here we may conclude that intelligence is not a single ability but a group of abilities which make the human personality matured. All the above theories reveal the fact that intelligence means mental ability or cluster of abilities which are helpful in solving the problems of life.

"Superior Intelligence undoubtedly serves as a basis for better performance in whatever situation the individual is placed. Low Intelligence, On the hand, is a definite handicap to the efforts of the Individual in his attempts toward better adjustment."(Dr. U.P.Singh).

There is the evidences derived from the study of criminal histories of certain notorious families such as Jukes(148), the kallikaks(218) and the Nams(163) all of which focussed attention upon feeble mindedness as a major factor in crime. (A.T.Poffenberger).

Most of the earlier Investigators have labelled the criminals and delinquents as mentally defective and subnormal in intelligence. The other

opposing view point gaining ground today is that the criminals and delinquents have equal, if not superior, Intelligence in comparison to normals. The exponents of this view suggest that more careful studies of the empirical evidences do not substantiate the view point of subnormal intelligence of criminals. Intelligence testing of offenders have given rise to the theory that mental deficiency or feeble mindedness constituted the greatest cause of delinquent conduct. Not only that comparative studies of nondelinquents and delinquents also showed marked differences in the intelligence of the two samples. Goddard (1920) was particularly enthusiastic about the theory that feeble mindedness was the clue to delinquency and that it was its greatest single cause. For him the mentally retarded constituted the best material out of which delinquents and criminals emerged. This is because they failed to foresee the consequences of their acts and differentiate between right and wrong.

Pinter (1923) on the basis of a study of sixteen early reports found a median of 64% feeble mindedness as against 2 to 9 percent to be expected in general population. This is too high a proportion in favour of those who advocate a subnormal intelligence among criminals

"As a word, Intelligence is closely related to intellect, which is a comprehensive term for observing, understanding, thinking, remembering and all ways of knowing and gaining knowledge. Intellectual activity yields knowledge of a situation. It is useful, it helps in solving a problem and

reaching a goal. In common language Intellectual means intellect put to use. It is the application of intellectual abilities in handling a situation or accomplishing any task" (wood worth).

Later on some studies changed the views of feeble minded ness and criminals by presenting the new concept of normal intelligence in criminals. Sutherland (1931) analysed 350 studies of intelligence and crime which involved approximately 17,500 criminals and delinquents. On the basis he concluded that the proportion of delinquents diagnosed as feeble minded ness decrease from more than 50% in the studies made in the early period (1910-1924) to 20% in later period of 1925-28. As Intelligence have been improved and the results of the studies have been more empirically analysed, theories comprising the impact of mental deficiency on delinquent behaviour have declined in importance.

Wedeking (1948) has also emphasized the normal intelligence of delinquent group.

In view of the diversity of view points and findings regarding the relation between intelligence and criminality it was considered worth while looking into the relationship once again on the Indian sample. Dr. U.P. Singh in his study "Personality of criminals" has presented the following table in 1973 using wechsler adult intelligence scale (W.A.I.S).

SAMPLE	N	MEAN	S.D.	t
Criminal	100	80.54	14.28	2.08
Non criminal	100	80.25	10.64	
P = .05				

The comparison shows the mean I.Q. of the Non criminal group was higher than the mean I.Q. of criminal group. It was concluded that the noncriminals were intellectually superior to the criminals.

Now we can express the view that criminals possess average intelligence, therefore an important variable for psychological explanation of criminality.

Neurosis :- Neurosis is a type of mental disorder which is minor in its nature and can be easily cured if detected in beginning. It is a correlate of criminality. We know the fact that personality may be normal or abnormal, out of which abnormal means away from normality. Neurosis as a mental disorder is known as abnormality of a person.

There are mainly four types of abnormalities which are generally observed in human society.

- (a) Psychoneurosis or Neurosis
- (b) Psychosis
- (c) Antisocial or criminal behaviour
- (d) Mental deficiency.

Here we have to explain the nature of neuroses and their impact upon criminal behaviour. When a person becomes mentally ill due to certain factors, his social system deteriorates day by day .

Every Person tries to fullfil his object when ever it is needed but if obstacles are there he cannot do so. This stage known as failure creates such type of mental state which is known as "Frustration". It is an important cause of mental behaviour or mental disorder.

Similarly conflict, which is a struggle between two interests existing in human mind, is highly correlated with mental disorders. It means frustration and conflict both are important components of mental disorders, which are indicator of some psychological causes.

As we know that modern age is an age of anxiety in which certain psychological problems related to personality are observed. These problems create mental disorders.

So far as neurosis is concerned , it is wrong adaptation of life in which the patient (suffering from neurosis)tries to escape from the problems and obsesses with the feeling of insecurity, failure, inferiority and anxiety. The personality of " Neurotic" persons look like normals.

Coleman has said that as the degree of stress increases, situtation of maladjustment occurs.

Psychoneurosis is known as neurosis or psychoneurosis reactions. coleman has presented the developmental order of neurotic persons

are as follows -

- (i) Faulty development of personality such as immaturity and distortion.
- (ii) Unable to face simple problems of life and fear
- (iii) Acute anxiety.
- (iv) Deterioration in working ability , state of fatigue and dissatisfaction.

Besides these ,the general symptoms of neurosis are as follows-

- (a) Anxiety and fearfulness .
- (b) Inadequacy and Inferiority
- (c) Ego-centricity.
- (d) Tension and hypersensitivity .
- (e) Lack of insight
- (f) Lack of socialibility .
- (g) Lack of concentration.
- (h) Fatigue

These symptoms reveal that neurosis is simple rather than the other disorders. But it does not mean that this disorder is not a problematic disorder, it may convert in to a dangerous situation and the person become the patient of complicated mental disorder .

Sigmund freud and the members of Freudian group have pre-

sented the etiological factors of neuroses which are mainly unfulfilled sexual desires, unconscious desires , inferiority complexes and psychological stresses.

Freud has presented five types of psychoneuroses.

- (a) Anxiety neurosis
- (b) Obsession compulsion.
- (c) Conversion hysteria
- (d) Phobia
- (e) Neurasthenia

Freud has presented the following causal factors regarding the nature of neurotic behavior -

- (1) Sexual.
- (2) Maladjustment with oedipus complex .
- (3) Conflict among Id , ego, and super ego.
- (4) Early deprivation in childhood.

Meyer (1969) describes the terms 'Neurosis ' by saying that the psychoneurosis is only a part on the personality is affected , rather than psychosis where total personality deteriorates . Most of the researches have made it clear that neuroticism is associated with criminals.

This association gets further support from the work of Fitch , Lovell, Siegman, Syed and Warburton . There are some studies on Indian sample by Agrawal , Luthra and Shanmugam who also confirmed the pres-

ence of more neuroticism in criminals.

Eysenck has presented so many psychological factors which are of great use here -

- (i) Learning of maladjustment seeking activity.
- (ii) Unreal aspirations and stressful psychological situations.
- (iii) Unfulfilment of feeling of superiority and occurrence of inferiority complex.
- (iv) Feeling of guilt.

The psychoneurosis are minor mental disorders characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship, two essential features of psychoneuroses are that they are precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts and frustrations and they are most effectively treated by physical disorders and do not respond to routine medical attention. Psychoneurotic symptoms are extremely varied. Some of the more frequent psychological complaints are anxiety, depressed spirits, inability to concentrate or make decision, memory disturbances, heightened irritability and inability, morbid doubts, obsessions, irrational fears. Insomnia, compulsions and inability to enjoy social relations, physical symptoms, which are essentially bodily concomitants of strong emotions and conflicts, include loss of voluntary control over certain motor or sensory functions, shortness of breath, persistent tension and cardiac irregularities.

so far as the studies regarding the relationship between neuroticism and criminality , is concerned ,there is ample evidences in favour of the contention that among the criminals there would a high proporation of people who are strong neurotist. Thus , neuroticism can be reasonably regarded as one of the of the factors related to criminal activity.

Groups	N	Neuroticism		t
		M	SD	
Criminal	100	19.56	7.44	2.35
Non criminal	100	17.10	7.38	

$$P = .02$$

The result of the comparison of the two groups on neuroticism dimension was observed that the mean score of the criminal groups as greater than that of Non criminal group and was also found to be significant at 2 percent level.

Freud has explained the concept 'super ego ' in terms of personality development .According to him a powerful super ego is as harmful as a weak super ego . The underlying factor in the imbalance of personality of the criminals is that they have either developed weak super ego or strong super ego . Individuals who fail to develop an adequate super ego become criminal because of a deficiency of control over their instinctual drives. "Such criminals indulge in criminal activity because of the excessive control of the super ego, which results in the starvation of the Id's urges and overpowering demands for satisfactions that were initially denied. such crimi-

nals are labelled as neurotic or compulsive " Korn 1963.

we may conclude that neurosis as a psychological factor influences the personality and consequently deviates the human behaviour. These are unhappy ,anxious individuals who do not exhibit the gross falsification of external reality and loss of contact with reality . They do not require hospitalization ,but they feel basically inadequate ,exhibit anxiety, are painfully aware of themselves and lack of insight into causes of their difficulties in maintaining satisfying relationship with others . Neurosis, as a psychological factor , influences the personality and consequently it may turn in to deviant or criminal behaviour.

Mental disorders : -As discussed earlier ,abnormality consists of mental disorders and mental deficiency and mental disorders may be of two types mainly which are basically psychoneurosis and psychosis.

In short , we can say that 'mental disorders ' are those which are psychological rather than physical in its nature. It deviates the mental state of a person because of early psychic trauma, broken family and prolonged deprivation.

The desires which are unfulfilled can proceed to unconscious mind ,which is a most significant part of the mind , and consequently become mental disorder . Most of psychologists are of the opinion that neuroses influence the personality simply . But the effect of psychoses are severe in nature which deteriorate the normal functioning of personality .

The psychotic patients are far away from reality and imagine the situation regularly with special features of delusion and hallucination. which are dominating in their nature .

Delusions :- These are nothing but false beliefs of the patients without any particular reasoning. Main types of delusions are as follows-

(a) **Delusion of grandeur** :- It is a state of feeling in which a mental patient thinks that he has a great personality and part of prominent personalities (Feeling of greatness) .

(b) **Declusion of persecution** : - It is a state of fear about his or her friends , wife or husband . The patients feel that they may be victimized by some one or trying to be victimized .

(c) **Hypochondriac Delusion** :- Under this state , a patient believes that he or she is suffering from severe disease which can not be cured at any cost .

(d) **Reformatory delusions** :- Under these symptoms , psychotic patients think that they have come in this world to reform the prevailing system of society.

Hallucinations :- "In hallucinatory reactions , the patient perceives various kinds of strange (absent) objects and events without any appropriate external sensory stimuli " (cole man) .

It means hallucination is a false perception of the environment in

which there is no object which is being perceived such as hearing of different voices, and sensation of any object .

Psychotic patients suffer mainly from above two symptoms delusion and hallucination by which they are considered as complicated mental cases .

Types of psychoses :-

- (a) Schizophrenia (Total distortion of personality)
- (b) Manic -Depressive (state of mania as well as depression)
- (c) Paranoia (state of continuous delusions)

Rather than psychoses and psychoneurosis, there are certain disorders which are of specific nature .

Sexual perversions :- In which natural measures are not adopted in sexual activity only artificial and abnormal activities are used for satisfaction .This is called sexual perversion , which may be of four types.

- (a) Masturbation (satisfaction by discharging own penis)
- (b) Homosexuality (cathexis towards same sex)
- (c) Sexual oralism (using the sex organ orally)
- (d) **Sadism** (Feeling of pleasure by way of physical torture to others)

These abnormalities indicate the perversions in personality which may later on become a complicated mental disorder which deviates the normal functioning of an individual by way of criminal or abnormal in-

tents.

Sociocultural factors :- 'Criminality' is an acquired behavior through the human society . It would be better to understand the said factors after defining and clearing the term "society ".

Society :- There is a relationship between crime and society .crime can not be imagined without society ."society is a collection or group of individuals united by certain relations,known as web of social relationship and is ever changing complex system . By means of society people carry on their life .

" society may be defined as a configuration or more or less structured interaction between or among individuals. It is an association of people ,large or small in number ,who have a common set of habits, attitudes and ideas sufficient to hold them together ". (KIMBALL YOUNG) society is the natural product of man's desire for association . The factors that create society are called common interests -the common interests to produce food, to rear a family . These common interests give rise to mutual aid and dependence among human beings and help to create society .

society is not confined to men only . It is related to all living organisms. we are discussing here about that society which are group of individuals where they are interdependence . society is ever changing process by which the people learn their way of socialization, and are influenced by complex society systems.

Main foundations of society are as follows -

(i) **Competition** :- A natural phenomenon among the individuals and a way to show indirect conflict by which a person tries his monopoly with the help of different measures.

(ii) **Co-operation** :- It is a specific characteristic of Individuals to help each other when ever it is needed for . cooperation may be of two types -

(a) Direct cooperation

(b) Indirect cooperation .

Direct cooperation means face to face help and indirect cooperation is provided through certain latent systems.

(iii) **Conflict** :- Conflict is formal in every society along with cooperation . The main reasons are aspirations, interests, abilities and cultural background of individuals by which most of the persons try to attain their goal by way of conflict or struggle.

(iv) **Goal seeking tendency** :- Goal seeking tendency is a psychological motive which is acquired in society by individuals. when some motive power facilitates some one , one goes towards achieving goal through some sub goals. As we know that society is not uniform, it is ever changing and full of complexity. when an individual tries to attain his goal or aspirations , some variables present hindrances and consequently the situation of frustrations arises . A person adopts this tendency in living society .

(v) **Customs and traditions** :- Society changes its norms and functioning in due course of time . At every state there are some customs and traditions which present the structural pattern of said society . These customs and traditions affect the person through out the life by which the people carry on their life style .

Customs and traditions are never ending process of human society but these are not stable systems , these may shift into a new style

These main foundation of a human society are the best interpreter of social control and social process.

Society and Crime :- Those who study the crime problem are acutely aware that numerous pitfalls abound when they try to separate out detailed examination the social factors are considered to be important in the explanation of criminal behaviour. If we learn anything at all from our study of the problems and particularly from what sociologists have to tell us , it is that crime is due to a combination of factors , and that we are quite unable to pin point them at all clearly or to apply satisfactory remedies.

Throughout history , men has always struggled to know more about his environment and its effects upon life and behaviour , hence the perennial search for environmental and social explanations of crime. social historian have been able to provide us with information about early attempts to assess the volume and distribution of crime . From such information , we can reasonably assume that , although crime has always been present in our

society to some extent , it was not until the period following industrial revolution that people became particularly concerned about its impact.

The importance of the social environment was stressed in the work of various social reformers in the nineteenth century, and also in the works of various socially conscious novelists such as Dickens , who depicted in books such as oliver Twist and Great expectations some of the worst aspects of the crime problems and the measures then in use to check it . Indeed , a useful way of aiding one's understanding of criminality and social disorder is to supplement the technical literature by reading the work of socially conscious novelists. For example , much can be learned about stigma and the distance that exists between the so called criminal and other men in cheknov's novel "The criminal" . similarly Marx and Engles were drawing attention to the economic causes of crime and possible political consequences for society . The work of mark and Engles has undoubtedly had a tremendous influence on generations of commentators on tatorys on political and social problems. Although marxist doctrine in its extreme form is unlikely to find favour with the majority of people in this country , the message he and his colleagues propounded concerning in qualities in the class structure and some of the associated dangers of capitalism are both viable and valuable for those who wish to understand the broad background of social isorder and crime. Those who study , the crime or criminal behaviour , are actually aware that social factors have significant role in the expla-

nation of "crime proneness". what criminal psychologists have told us, it is that crime is due to complex combination of factors and that we are unable to pin point them but main variables which are of main concern can be interpreted. The best we can say about this matter in relation to criminality is that ,even if it could be proved that climatic conditions or ecological situations and changes are of great importance , it would be difficult to see what could be done to prevent their impact upon the human organism.

Class :- Class is defined as a group or collection of those persons who maintain a stable social status in society . Class system is an essential characteristic of a social structure . Most of the sociologists and psychologists have explained the term 'class' in their words .

" A social class is that part of a community , which can be seperated by its social status from other parts " (Maciver and page) similarly ogbern and Nimkoff are of the opinion that " social class is configuration of persons which maintains compulsory system of social status . "

Both the definitions have made it clear that every social class is identified with its status - a socio-economic standard ,having a free social systems. This status can be changed If a person tries to do so from lower to higher status.

We know that Lal Bahadur shastri was a man of very poor family but due to his efficiency and qualities he had become prime minister of India. This example shows that socio-economic status of a person can

be changed in due course, therefore a person shifts from lower to higher class or higher to lower .

In this modern age of Industrialization , there are three prevailing classes known as higher class (who are capitalists) .medium class and lower class which are recognised by their social , living and economic standard.

Economic prosperity is said to be directly related to the levels of criminal activities. It is cited that rate of growth of crime in developing countries is higher than in developed countries. Studies in India have established a relationship between deprivation and crime .It is held that poverty, though not a direct cause of delinquency, produces conditions which are breeding ground for crimes . Among these conditions are crowded slum dwelling, prostitution, child labour, school dropout , neglect of children and lack of recreational facilities. In a number of studies, poverty has been detected as a major factors common among young criminals . under nourishment, susceptibility to diseases due to physical weakness , incapacity to afford medical treatment , chronic disability and deformity, Ill health of parents ,are some of conditions which result in the birth and growth of physically weak and mentally underdeveloped children who may develop criminal trait.

In an analysis pertaining to crimes in 1977 , it was pointed out that 70 % of the arrested came from families with an income below Rs 150/

- per month , 45% were illiterates and 7 % had studies up to matric.

The global statement that crime is more common in lower social classes is too much of a generalization .There may well be more persistent crime among the lower classes , but crime of all kinds is present in all grades of our society and much of it is hidden. The higher social classes may well be afforded a degree of protection from exposure and conviction, particularly in relation to white collar crime.

Little and Ntsekhe (1959) found a much less marked excess of offenders in lower classes than had some earlier investigators.

There are three main features in social class system-

- (1) Feeling of superiority and Inferiority
- (2) Awareness of prestige among other classes
- (3) Continuous process of ups and downs in a particular class .

Characteristics of class :-

(a) Social process is a natural phenomenon which passes through certain categories. In class system, society is placed in different classes. In which some are higher, some are lower and some belong to medium classes. Social prestige of higher class is superior in nature where as labour class belongs to low socio-economic status in the society. So called medium class is service class and maintains average SES. in every society.

Most the people are of the view that caste and class both are

one in nature but technically there are some fundamental differences. Caste has social foundation but class has economic foundation, the status or position of a member of a particular class is measurable on the basis of economic position.

(b) **Class consciousness** :- under class system of society, member of every class is aware of his status and behaves accordingly. when a principal of a college meets the teachers, teachers pay proper regard to him as they know that the post of principal is higher than teachers. This type of behaviour is labelled as class consciousness which is a specific feature of class system of society.

Social distance :- "Class" maintains a distance in society. member of each class develop their social interaction with same class and fullfil all the traditions and customs with them. It means a member of specific class maintains distance in order to promote social harmony.

Seperate culture of each group :- Every class has its own culture and living standard and the members of each class carry on their life style according to their cultural system which differ from other classes. So called higher class misuses the money where as medium and lower class know the value of money and behave accordingly.

Acquired membership :- A person under class system acquires the membership of any class by his own ability, quality and efficiency. A member of deprived class may achieve the better position. whereas

a person who belongs to higher class may shift into lower status by way of his specific qualities. It means membership of each group is not consistent, it may vary on the basis of personality factors of a member.

Sub classes in a class :- Every class contains certain sub classes such as junior lawyers, senior lawyers, Degree teachers, Primary teachers, Junior officers and senior officers etc.

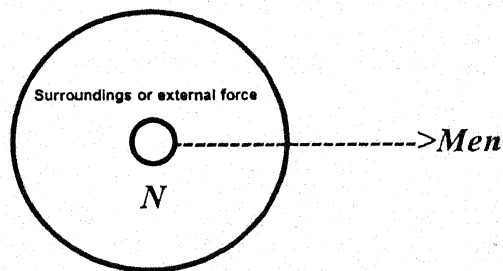
Importance of money :- Now a days each and every class is classified on the basis of money. It is an essential factor in this modern age which changes the mode of human life. 'Class' separates itself by way of money, property and wealth. Class can be categorised on the basis of money as follows-

- (i) Higher class
- (ii) Higher - medium class
- (iii) Medium or average class
- (iv) Lower - medium class
- (v) Lower class

Environment :- Human personality throughout the whole life is influenced by Environmental factors. Any two persons who are similar in their physical constitution are different in habits, abilities and their behaviour. What is the reason? This is answerable with a fact that hereditinal and Environmental factors are more influencial in growth of personality development. It means a man always gets external forces around him which influ-

ence him.

Environment has become a matter of great concern not only for the Environmentalists and Ecologists but also for the psychologists who study emotional reactions in human beings in relation to the changing Environmental conditions and this knowledge could be used to assess the global degradation of life sustaining Environment. There are now more unrest, crime, violence and dreadly mental and physical disorders in human beings. The incidence of skin cancer, blindness and birth of handicapped children are on the increase. There are more natural disasters than ever before. All these are indicators of the deterioration in physical, biological, social as well as psychological environment of men. The position of a man can be shown as follows-



Man is situated in nucleus and surrounded by external forces which are nothing but "Environment" of that man.

We can simply define that Environment is sum total of that conditions which have influenced the organism or man. It may be Geographical, social or psychological in their nature. Before going to discuss environmental or ecological factors, we must explain the definitions of

psychologists or sociologists.

"Environment is any external force which influences us"(E. J. Ross)

'Environment is anything immediately surrounding an object and exerting a direct influence on it."(P.Gisbert).

" Environment begins from very beginning of life even in the germ cells." (Maciver page)

It can be classified into two parts

(1) Geographical environment

(2) Socio - cultural environment.

Geographical environment is related to those natural conditions which are beyond control of man. It consists of those conditions that nature provides for man. According to this point of view climate, changes of season, temperature, Geological situation, rivers, hills, cyclones, winds and rains are natural facts and constitute geographical environment.

Impact of Geographical Environment and Social life :-

(a) **Impact upon density of population** :-From geographical point of view, It has come in our knowledge that population is determined by this environment. The only reason for this is favourable conditions of nature. A man tries to settle his life in those situations where he may carry on his life style and livelihood easily and fulfill the basic needs of

human life, therefore it can be concluded that better geographical conditions are more attractive in order to increase dense population, when climate, soil, water and season are favourable for production, then most of the people want to reside there. This is only reason of increase in population density. For example population near river bank are more dense in comparison to riverless areas.

(b) **Impact upon economic organization** :- Most the Environmentalists as well as Geographers are of the view that economic organization or economic setup is totally based on geographical environment. It can be categorised as follows -

(i) **Wealth** - of all the results which are produced among the people by climate, food and soil the accumulation of wealth is the earliest, and in many respect the most important and the history of wealth in its earliest stages will be found to depend entirely on soil and climate.

(ii) **Industries** :- If soil is not fertile then how can we think about agricultural upliftment. Similarly industries are depend upon natural resources of particular area. It makes it clear that imagination of industries is not possible without supporting physical or geographical conditions.

(iii) **Business cycle** :- Business cycle means changes in business. These changes are related with geographical environment. Prosperity and depression in business are entirely depend on changes of geographical environment. Earthquake, cyclone and winds are well known examples for

deterioration in business cycle.

Impact upon social institution :- Social Institution are inseparable part of any human society. In social institutions, we include family, marriage, customs and group life which are continuously affected by geographical environment. Where geographical conditions are complex, Joint family exists more because of group working situations.

Traditions of "polygamy" and "polyandry" are manifest examples of geographical environment.

Impact upon cultural values :- Our life style, housing system, literature, art, costumes, make-up and social standards are main cultural aspects which are determinable by geographical or physical conditions. Reality of different cultural areas can be explained as follows-

- (a) Impact upon housing style
- (b) Impact upon costumes
- (c) Impact upon fooding
- (d) Impact upon Art and literature

Geographical Environment and human behaviour both are interrelated. Some of the varities are as follows-

- (a) Influence on nature of crime
- (b) Influence on working ability of man.
- (c) Influence on mental ability
- (d) Influence on suicide

(e) Influence on life and death rate

Sociocultural Environment :- Sociocultural environment means that social structure of society which affects from birth to death. It is most important part of total environment. It includes societal setup, living standard, economic setup, class distribution, religion, customs, traditions, technology, folk culture, stereotypes, prejudices which cover our life style from the very beginning. The best way to understand sociocultural factors can be produced under the following heads.

Birth rate :- "Size of family is also a major component in the development of personality. If the members of family rather than parents are more, then growth of mental abilities of an infant is blocked and negative effect is seen" (D.N.Srivastava and Dr. Preeti verma). So far as birth rate is concerned, it should be slow in nature so that proper care may be given to children of family concerned. If there is rapid increase in birth rate, symptoms of insecurity, rivalry and adjustment are clearly observable.

Role of school :- Among the factors of sociocultural environment, next to family is school where a child is influenced by peer group and teachers. The reverence for book learning has long cultural history and in our technological age, there is strong conviction that personal achievement is greatly enhanced by virtue of having gone to school. Yet the reverence for book learning and high skill is giving way to a growing belief that school should concern itself with the whole development of individual and not

remain merely a means of formal instructions.

The school both directly or indirectly continues and elaborates the socializing tendency and especially the moralizing process already begun in the family and other primary groups. Celebrating national festival, singing national anthem, engagement in extracurricular activities, feeling of competition, egoideal, identification etc serve to indoctrinate the rising generation in certain fundamental values.

The class of school as a group provides a type of social experience with certain patterning of pupil-pupil and teacher-pupil relations. As a matter of fact we may express the basic interactional pattern of the educational system as a triangle. The child may be considered at the apex and the parent and the teacher at the two angles along the base.

"When the pupil fails in schools, his achievement is blocked"(Glasser 1966).

Teachers :- When a school going child comes into contact of teacher, he accepts the teacher as "Ideal model" and identifies the personality traits. The teacher stimulates the child to set an aim or task and to develop a plan or method of attaining it.

Competitive spirit, motivation, confidence, wide understanding of problems, discipline and moral development in a child are outcome of teachers role in school. Formation of bad habits is induced when deterioration in character of teacher is watched. The teacher as a stimulating

agency in school gives through the curriculum, the institutional frame work for both the goal and plan.

Teachers of the dominative type more often call out non-cooperation and conflictive responses from their pupils than do the integrative ones. Dominative teachers tend to induce dominative roles among the children in their relations with other children. Teachers whose behaviour toward their pupils is of the integrative, cooperative kind call out cooperative conduct in the latter.

Peer Group :- For the first time when the school entrants go to the school, they are affected by their peers. Intellectual development, emotional development and competitive development are resultant of peer group. In school there is a chance for a pupil to meet the peers who are of different socio-economic status by way of which a child tries to make an adjustment. It means not only the teachers in the school but peer group is also influential for developing children. Primary habits formed during the age of play group and peer group have significant role in human life.

Effect of locality :- Simply known as "Area" where a person lives is locality. Certain findings indicate that environment of locality may change the development of personality. It may include sibling rivalry, negativism, feeling of insecurity, fantasy, anxiety, and inferiority complexes.

Slums and backward areas are of major concern where dense population, lack of community centres, play grounds, hospitals and schools

are existing variables of indiscipline and maladjustment. Adequate researches have been done on this problem. I have seen it that formation of character, morality, growth in physique and leadership quality are determinable by locality or particular area. Slums influence most of the factors which are necessary in personality enhancement "Area" as geographical term represents the dimensions and outlook of particular locality of a society. Any type of city town or village is distributed in different areas based on socio-economic status of residents. The main concern regarding area in this research, depends upon S.E.S. which can be observed easily by visiting external look of a particular locality.

Areas may be categorised as follows -

(a) Posh Area :- Where high class society capable to fullfil its needs resides having beautiful houses, vehicles and luxurious items, is termed as posh area or area of rich persons. The residents of posh area are generally satisfied and civilised. They have not the crisis of money. High class public servants, Government servants, top businessmen, Industrialists and political leaders live in posh area.

(b) Middle class area :- The particular area of those people who belong to service class and rural background comes under this area. Socio - economic status of this area is less than posh area.

(c) Slum area :- An area of deprived, poors and depressed persons where poverty, mismanagement, unhygenic situations, dense popu-

lation, lack of essential commodities are easily countable.

Human behaviour is product of Heredity and environment in which environment is of great importance. "Area" is an environmental factor and influential for any type of deviant behaviour. As discussed earlier "Area" is determinable or measurable on the basis of socio-economic status. It has been found that lower class people or residents of slums as well as middle class also area are susceptible in crime proneness. This tendency reflects the disharmony of society showing the consequence of deprived society. Deprivation leads to frustration and then frustration leads to aggression. criminals and delinquents usually come from slum areas which as a matter of fact lack of all facilities of congenial and healthy social learning" (Dr. U.P. Singh)

It does not mean that residents of posh area are far away from criminal intent. Indian social and political systems show the increasing tendency of white collar crime in posh area. Different areas in large cities were compared and it was found that particular areas had high rates crime. It has been reported that the rate may be as much as 25 times as great in one area as in another. Such criminal areas are generally located where there is no community centres and little family life.

Areas bordering city's central business zone characterized by their high density of population, extra repaid mobility and deteriorating neighbourhood were found to be the areas of high rate of crime and delinquency.

Cultural factors :- Culture as determinant of personality is that environment in which a man becomes social animal. It is a wide concept which can be defined in one sentence.

"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, customs, and many other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society"(E.B.Tylor).

"Culture is man - made part of the environment " (M.J.Herkovits).

It means man made surroundings, other than natural ones, which influence jointly can be termed as culture. Life style, celebrating the rituals and festivals, art, religion, literature, recreation systems, beliefs, conducts all these are representatives of cultural environment. It is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and of thinking in our everyday intercourse in art, literature, religion, recreation and in enjoyment.

Traits of culture :- There are following types of traits or characteristics of culture.

- (a) Culture is learned or acquired behaviour
- (b) Culture is transmissive
- (c) Culture is ideal of a group
- (d) Culture possesses social quality
- (e) Culture is adaptive
- (f) Culture satisfies human wants

(g) Every society possesses a distinctive culture

(h) Culture is super individual and super organic.

Culture is related with civilization which shows all material aspect of human life.

By civilization , we mean the whole mechanism and organisation which has devised in endeavour of a man to control the conditions of his life . civilization is vehicle of culture.

The important point to note here is that there is nothing in the biological ,physical ,chemical or other wise objectively described situation that gives any clue to or reason for the conduct of avoidance of inviolabilities or the performance of compelled formal actions. These learned actions are developed in child only because a cultural agent has defined situations in such a fashion and with such coercion that the child must learn to respond thereto in the prescribed cultural patterns of avoidance or performance . we may see how culture is built into organism in the sense that the child learns to respond to the culturally defined situation in the prescribed patterns, and develops a differential sensitivity to the psychological potency of cultural situation.

What we see , therefore is that culture is not some mysterious entity or mystic force floating around in the universe , culture approached operationally is the sum total of the ways by which the people pattern their functions and transmit those pattern to their children .

Culture ,then , is a process , an activity not entity or a thing .

Personality emerges, as the unique individual organics. Manifestation of that culture as seen in an individual who as a member of that group, utilizes the prescribed cultural patterns. So we may conclude that human personality is out come of his own cultural patterns which effect his social behaviour .

Social scientists have stressed the role of culture in the formation of personality . It has been demonstrated by Kardiner (1947,1949) that people , belonging to one particular culture , have some common personality traits, the organization of which he has called the basic personality patterns . It has also been emphasized that the basic personality patterns of the people belonging to any two different cultural groups also differ.

Prejudices and stereotypes :- Indian environment consists of rural and urban culture , out of which most of the people are influenced by "Folk culture " as the India is country of villages based on agriculture . Indian social system reflects the socio cultural structure of the society in which there are certain types of prejudices and stereotypes which effect the general observation of people.

" Prejudice is predetermined attitude of idea of a person towards another based upon culturalized values and attitudes. "

It is an attitude based upon pre-judgement without showing any reason or without due examinations.

As stated by J.Drever , "Prejudice is an attitude ,usually with in emotional colouring, hostile to or in favour of actions or objects of certain kinds, certain persons and certain doctrines " prejudices are based on stereotypes which are perceptions of ideas having their origin primarily in feeling and emotion rather than in some characteristics of the stimulating circumstances. By way of prejudices and sterotypes , an individual expresses his negative views aganist any type of caste , person , group and happenings of society . There are so many examples prevailing in our society with reflect the entire structure of society or mind of society . It is said generally that vaishyas do not give priviledge even to their father . it is false judgement regarding vaishyas in which all vaishyas are recognised in a same manner. Similarly Brahmans are known as professional beggars of society which is beyond the existing fact .

So far as psycho- social explanations of criminal behaviour is concerned , It is notable that some persons commit criminal intent -based on prejudices and stereotypes.

Contradictory feelings among Harijans and higher class are factual truth which make a distant relations between them and consequently conflicting situation arises .

Climate :- The study of weather and climate focusses on the envelope of gases, continuous interchanges among the spheres like lithosphere (solid) hydrosphere (liquid) cryosphere (frozen) . Mainly the

atmosphere (gaseous) and life forms biosphere, produces an integrated environment , and no component can be understood without reference to others.

Weather, the day to day state of the atmosphere , consists of short term variation of energy and mass changes with in the atmosphere and between the earth and the atmosphere. It results from process that attempt to equalize differences in the distribution of radiant energy from the sun . In simple word weather is sum total of atmospheric conditions like temperature , pressure ,winds,. moisture and precipitation etc. for a short period of time. The elements of weather as well as climate are as follows -

(a) **Primitive elements** :- Temperature , precipitation, atmospheric pressure wind direction, wind velocity, cloud cover, sunshine, humidity, snow cover, evaporation etc which can be directly measured with the help of instruments.

(b) **Combina Instruments** :- Equallent temperature , drying power can be measured with the help of the combination of two or more weather elements.

(c) Derived elements are intensity , frequency , variability , range probabiltly etc.

Climates is an active factor in the physical environment of all living things, really comprises a description of the conditons of the atmosphere over a considerable area for a long time . It is a composite or generali-

zation of the variety of day today weather conditions of an area for a period of 30 to 50 years .In fact it is an average condition that has developed due to exchange process of energy and mass between the earth and atmosphere for such a long period of time.

Season :- Season is the state of atmosphere in which weather conditions of an area remains almost same during considerable proportion of the year (Normally 3-4 months). In other words season is the summary or the resultant of similar weather conditions of an area during a sizable fraction of the year . The element of season are same as that of the weather .

For many years the scholars of crime problem have attempted to demonstrate relationship between physical environment and crime. various studies have shown that in summer there are more crime against the person , in winter more against the property . There have also been reports that crime rates seem to vary changes with barometric pressure (Herschel prins 1973).

Crime and Psycho-social factors :- Man by nature is a fighting animal hence to think of a crimeless society is myth. There is no society without the problem of crime and criminals. The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the social order. It is well known that a man's intrests are best protected a member of community. Everyone tries to own certain duties to his fellow men and at the same time has certain rights and priviledges

which he expects others to ensure for him. Although most people believe in "live and let live" policy yet there are a few who for some reasons or the other hand deviate from this normal behavioural pattern and associate themselves with antisocial elements, crime is connected with certain psychosocial factors prevailing in the society. It is necessary to consider the impact of various social, environmental and psychological conditions within which crime generates. American criminologists preferred to approach the problem of crime causation objectively. They attributed criminality to social conditions, which are deteriorating day by day, of the criminal. Thus the American view didnot support the contention that crimes occur due to personality traits of offenders. The orign of sociological concept of crime can be traced back to the later part of nineteenth century when sociologists undertook intensive study of crime causation in its economic perspective. Most of the phyhologists are of the view that due to poor economic conditions, some persons donot adjust themselves with in the framework of normal standards of society and are more or less indifferent to societal norms. For example, It is well known that the rules of morality or law donot permit anyone to take away the items or property of anyone without due consent yet there are persons who do indulge in such activities. This deviated behaviour is criminal intent but this intent is to be found in the fact that either these persons have seen their parents or other members of the family stealing or they are encouraged by their seniors to take away things belonging to others. It is in

this way that delinquents develop a peculiar habit of stealing and committing theft or any type of criminal intent. This example demonstrate that environmental factors and social factors such as famialy relationship and economic depression contribute to delinquent or criminal behaviour.

An analysis of the foregoing psycho-social explanations of crime suggest that no single theory or factor can offer an adequate explanation for crime causation. It is follows that criminal behaviour is an out come of the combination of variety of factors which create situation conducive to criminality. With the widening of social interaction due to the imfact of industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation and democratisation, there is greater need for community control because the agency of law alone is relatively weak to repress the rising trend in criminality in modern times. It must, however, be emphasised that crime is an index of social pathology. Crime and violence reoccur when society is disorganised, floundering and beset with social, cultural and phychological problems. Social disorganisa-tion is reflected by the conflict in social values which interrupts the harmony of society. Therefore, crime must be understood on the basis of human behaviour and the social and emotional needs of the person.

India being a land of diversity, people of different castes, creeds and community live together. The divergence in norms customs, taboos, traditions, values, and moral standard of the people belonging to different groups often leads to frequent clashes which provide fertile ground for the

Incidence of crime Regular bloody incidence of Jahanabad District of Bihar state where "Ranveer Sena" killed most of the dalits and consequently the Dalits took revenge by killing so many members of socalled high class people. These types of incidence are nothing but caste struggles due to complex social systems prevailing in the society.

It may further be added that with the growing complexities of modern life, many anti-social acts which are hitherto considered to be immoral and offensive and receive public condemnation, have now almost become a part or parcel of every day life. Bribery and corruption are just a few examples of this change in attitude of people. Consequently the difference between criminals and Non-Criminals drastically narrowed down. That is to say both criminals and non criminals indulge in similar activities, the only difference between them being that the former are caught in legal net because of their lack of skill and vigile while the later go scotfree being shrewed enough to manipulate their non-detection and escape. Thus it is evident that the attitude of the society towards criminality has changed with the changing pattern of indian society.

So far as psychological factors are concerned, the role of media, mode of entertainment, and neighbour-hood associates are of great concern Different media of information and entertainment of our present culture have been regarded as contributing to the increasing crime rate. The press hasbeen charged with increase of crime and delinquency by playing

up crime news. News items related to war, rape, murder, and crime attract the attention of growing youths quickly and hold it for sometime. Crime stories provide vicarious emotional thrills and information about techniques of committing crime. Thus by continually playing up crime, it is likely that newspapers through suggestion, stimulate the commission of crime. Young and highly suggestible persons are likely to be encouraged in criminal acts by such sensationalism in reporting crime news.

The motion picture, television, radio and comic books all have been suspected as potent determinants of crime. Sex and crime are the two main themes of average motion picture in India and abroad.

Merill (1947), Healy and Bronner(1936) and others indicate that although both delinquents and nondelinquents attend motion pictures, the delinquents attend more often and exhibit greater interest in them. The comic books have also been held responsible for much delinquency. Comic books produced a great deal of serious delinquency is reported by werthan(1953). It may furnish techniques and even additional reasons for committing an offence to those already delinquent has also been shown by Thrasher (1936). But no one has conclusively demonstrated that the comic books are detrimental in any way.

A number of scientific investigations are going on to demonstrate the relationship between the varions forms of entertainment and Crime I agree with the conclusion of clinard (1964) regarding the influence of

different media of mass communication on crime. He says that "On the whole their direct influence on juvenile and youths only serves to aggravate whatever existent deviant attitudes and personality traits may be". It seems to us a realistic appraisal of the studies.

The survey of sociological, psychological and cultural factors made above shows that any criminal behaviour is out come of environmental stresses and inner urges of the individual. No crime is entirely the result of the situation, just as no crime is entirely the outcome of individual's personality. There are doubtless personality factors in every crime situation in which an individual knowingly disobeys the laws. Therefore both the factors, social as well as psychological are duly accounted for. There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised system of social justice and social norms. I personally feel that some places are helpful, it may be supporting geographical situations, to criminals therefore they decide to spend their life accordingly by committing crime.

Bundelkhand:- Bundelkhand region of U.P., which has been a land of valour and bravery, is now famous for murders, dacoities attempt to murder and kidnapping. The people of this region have lost their memories regarding bravery and freedom fighting incidents. So called Bundelkhand, a land established on the name of brave Bundelas, has become the shelter place of hard and top criminals due to geographical situation of the total

area.

Bundelkhand, a backward region of U.P. and M.P. is an under-developed area and certain measures regarding its development is yet to be taken but unfortunately It has not been done by the Govt. of India so far. consequently the problems of transportation, poverty, sanitary, health, irrigation, watershed, education, and awareness are still to be solved. Fifty years of Independence have passed out but the rays of rapid development has not touched the general population of said region. Ravines of Yamuna, Betwa, Pahuj and Chambal are far away from roads where effect of flood reaches every year, therefore agriculture based residents face regular crisis in their life. Poverty, irrigation, education, and health, these are complicated issues of this particular area. Bundelkhand may be described as the tract lying between river Yamuna on the north, the Chambal on the north west, the northern scrap of Vindhya plateau on the south and Mirzapur hills of Vindhya range on the east. The name "Bundelkhand" which is derived from that of the ruling Rajput clan, is comparatively modern. Up to the end of 12th century, the Chandelas with capital at Mahoba were the dominant race in the western half of this region. Turkish invasions so weakened the Chandelas that they and their country fell an easy prey to the warlike Bundelas. Then came the Marathas and after then the British gained ascendancy in this region. On the eve of the outbreak of revolt of 1857, Bundelkhand included the British districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Chanderi (Lalitpur) and

Jhansi, the treaty states of Orcha, Datia and Samthar and a number of states held under sanads and grants from British Government.

Physiography and natural resources :- Bundelkhand ($24^{\circ} 00''$ -

$26^{\circ} 30''$ N and $78^{\circ} 10''$ - $81^{\circ} 31''$ E) is bounded in the North by the upper Ganga plain, in the South and East by Bindhya - Baghelkhand region and in the West by Malwa and Udaipur Gwalior region. The regions cover an area of 50,458 Km. The region include six districts of Uttar Pradesh Known as Lalitpur, Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, and Jhansi. It also covers twenty two districts of Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakut near Banda has also been declared a new district in Bundelkhand part of U.P. . The Yamuna river seperates it from the Ganga plain in the North and the water division of Narmada and tributaries of Ken and Betwa Mark the Southern boundary. In the East the Vindhya hills, the Sindh and Chambal river flowing south west to north east ascertain the western limit . Thus the region is hemmed from all sides by the natural boundry .As such, since the ancient times upto the present the Bundelkhand region has an entity in itself. And till today the geographers who have attempted India regionalization, have taken Bundelkhand as a seperate region of mass level .

The region of Bundelkhand can easily be divided in to two sub regions- Upland Bundelkhand and lowland Bunkelkhand . Stamp (1922-24) included it in the central Indian fore land and divided into two subregions. northern plain and southern highland. M.B. Pithawala (1939-48) sundered

Bundelkhand in to Trans-Yamuna tract on the one hand and in Rajputana uplands on the other. In his classification of India Karzi S. Ahmad (1942) included Bundelkhand plain in the Ganga plain and the Bundelkhand upland in the Malwa plateau and central Indian ranges. R.L.Singh et.al. (1971) made a critical appraisal of Bundelkhand as a mass level region and divided it into Bundelkhand plain in the north and Bundelkhand upland in the south.

Climate of Bundelkhand :-The regional existence of Bundelkhand, between the two monsoonal types of maritime climate of the east Coast (bay of Bengal) and the tropical continental climate of the west (India desert) imposes the features of transitional climate. Temperature and the length of the growing season all through the year are the problems with the agricultural economy in the areas . Climate has a tremendous influence on the regional economy and man has as yet offset this disability though potentials are substantive .

The monsoon climate represents the following rhythm of season.

(i) A cool dry season of northern winds from october to February, opening way to.

(ii) A hot dry season from march to early june and a

(iii) Hot wet season of south westerly winds from july to mid - October, the season of the opening way to the dry cool season around the winter solstice.

From october onward to February, the weather gradually passes through cool and mainly dry season with average temperature varying 16 to 21 degree celcius and by march the days and nights are getting hot in the region and heat continues to increase through April and May. The average seasonal temperature vary from 29.5 to 42.0 in the summer. The normal date of monsoon in Bundelkhand region falls in third week of June. Thereafter, it reaches towards western U.P. and Punjab about two weeks later.

The subsequent details about monsoon can be studied by tracing the forms of two branches of monsoon, namely Arbian seabranch and the Bay of Bengal branch. Orography Bundelkhand, related with the tropical depression originating in the Bay of Bengal and the Arbian sea, is responsible for rainfall over the region. The uncertainty of its arrival and fluctuations in seasonal and annual amount is a serious problem indeed.

Bundelkhand region of U.P.:- The Bundelkhand region of U.P. includes six districts of U.P. which are Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. All the districts of Bundelkhand region are located in Jhansi and Chitrakut division of U.P..

The district of Jalaun forms the most of the northern part of Trans -Yamuna trac. it is situated between the parallets of 26 degree 27 ans and 25 degree 48 ans north altitude and 79 degree 52 ans and 78 degree 58 ans east longitude and forms a compact block of territory of regular shape, on the west the boundary is formed by Pahuj river and on the north flows

the Jamuna , the boundary between Jalaun and Etawah.on the south west Jalaun adjoins the samthar state ,except where that state encircles an out lying village belonging to Jhansi and to the south east the Betwa devides it first from Hamirpur.

The area of District Jalaun is 4565 Sq. kilometers. According to 1991 census. the population of Jalaun District was 1219377. population in rural area was 950180 . The density per Sq. km. is 267.The district of Jalaun includes 5 tehsils, 9 Blocks , 942 populated villages and ten (10) towns and muncipal corporations.

The Headquarter of the District is at orai . The number of persons who belong to schedule caste were 333472 out of which 274178 persons belong to rural areas .

The District of Banda lies between Lat. 24 degree 53 ans N and 25 degree 55 ans N and long . 80 degree 07 ans E 81 degree 34 ans E. It is bounded in the north by the district of Fatehpur , in the the east by District of Hamirpur and in the south by Reewa , Satna ,Panna and Chhatarpur , the district of M.P. According to 1991 census the district covers 7624 Sq.km. . the population of the district was 18,62,139 . The density per Sq. km. was 244. The population in rural area was 16,22718 .

The District Banda includes 6 tehsils, 13 Blocks 1204 populated villages and 11 town and municipal cooporations. The Headquarter is Banda.

The District of Hamirpur has been named after its head quarter town of Hamirpur which was named after its founder "Hamir-deo ". a kalchuri Rajput in 11th century . The district lies between Lat 25 degree 7ans N and 26°7' N and longitude 79 degree 17 ans S and 80 degree 21' E. It was the central district of Jhansi Division but now under Chitrakut Division and bounded by District Jalaun ,Kanpur and Fatehgarh on the north ,Banda on the east , the district of Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur of M.P. The area of district covers 7,166 Sq. km. According to 1991 census the population of the district is 14,66491 and density per sq. km. is 205. The population of rural area is 1211846. The district includes 6 tehsils, 11 blocks ,926 populated villages and 12 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Jhansi has been named after its city head quarter, Jhansi . The district lies between Latitude 25 degree 10 ans N and 25 degree 55 ans N and Longitude 78 degree 20 ans E. This district is bounded by the district of Jalaun of (U.P.)and Datia (M.P.), on the north, Hamirpur on the east ,Shivpuri (M.P.) on the west and Lalitpur on the south .The district of Jhansi covers 5024 Sq. km. According to last census the population of Jhansi is 14,29698 and density per Sq.km. is 285. The population in rural area is 863342. It includes 4 tehsils, 8 Blocks,760 populated villages and 14 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Lalitpur has been named after its head quarter town Lalitpur . Lalitpur had been the tehsil of Jhansi . The Lalitpur lies

between Latitude $24^{\circ} 20' N$ and $25^{\circ} 25' N$ and Longitude $78^{\circ} 10' E$ and $79^{\circ} 0' E$. It is bounded by the district of Jhansi on the north , the district of Tikamgarh of M.P. on the east , Sagar (M.P.) on the south and district of Guna and shivpuri (M.P.) on the west . The District covers an area of 50,39 Sq. km. .The population of Lalitpur (according to latest censns) is 7,52043 and density per Sq. km. is 149. The population in rural area is 646495.Lalitpur includes 3 tehsils, 6 blocks , 689 populated villages and 4 town and M. corporations.

So far as Mohoba and Chitrakut are concerned , I have taken these district under Hamirpur and Banda respectively for study purpose.

Bundelkhand region of U.P. is a great concern in this study because the criminal belts of this particular area have been taken for consideration where the factors supporting to :Crime proneness " are prevailing. It may be psychological , social and cultural . Since Bundelkhand is situated between the tracs of rivers , therefore developmental paradigm is still far away . Mostly this region is recognised and identified with criminal activities.

Crime in Bundelkhnd :- There are so many groups of tribes in India which are engaged in criminal or antisocial activities.They are criminal by birth ,It is common understanding of our society . They have adopted "Crime " as their profession. These criminal tribes have been kept under the term "Denotified tribes ". They are doing their profession by way of a

special technique of crime .

According to Dr. D.N. Majumdar " Criminal tribes in India means the groups of those persons, who are related to each other on the basis of social relations and caste, and do anti social activities. theft ,robbery, murder and physical torture. " It is an universal truth to all over the world . During British rule most of the studies and surveys were done to recognise the general characteristics of these denotified tribes. Mooley, Gunthorp, Hollins, Bhargava and Rao were the main scholars in this typical area.

P.R. Shukla , a renowned writer of social issues has presented the view that denotified tribes are still residing in Bundelkhand .He has presented a detailed list of criminal groups which are generally tribes , some of them are as follows-

(i) **BANJARA** :- Most of the sociologists and Anthropologists are of the view that banjaras are found in Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Guna, Muraina, Rajgarh and Gwalior the areas of Bundelkhand . They generally do robbery and dacoity.

(ii) **SAANSI** :- Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Reewa, Sahdol and Datia are the main Districts where " SAANSI " tribes is found and they are perfect in Railway theft, Animal theft and robbery.

(iii) **SINAURIA** :- This criminal group is famous for its activities on the basis of intelligence. They do not adopt robbery ,dacoity and

serious crime like murder but using their intellect they use to thug the masses. they still resides in Datia, Orcha and Bilaspur region of M.P.

(iv)**BADAK** :- Originated from chittor (Rajasthan) the BADAK tribes is famous for kidnapping and robbery through marriage parties. They put their personality like Holy Brahman having Ganga water. Main area of operation is still found in Ujjan, Mandasaur, Bhind, Shivpuri and Indore districts of M.P.

(v)**KANJAR** :- The male members of this particular tribes are not engaged in anti social activities but the females whether daughter or wives, are more active in criminal intents like looting and animal theft . They believe in "Gang" forming the female leader of particular group is called "PATELAN". They are generally inhabitants of Bhopal, Guna and Bhind districts of M.P.

(vi)**KUCHBANDIA** :- This is subtribe of **KANJARS** and is found in two groups KALKHA and MALAHA . They perform their criminal activities like robbery, and theft by way of religious rituals. This subtribe is found in Jabalpur, Gwalior, Hoshangabad and Sehore districts of M.P.

(vii)**BEDIA** :- The female members of this particular tribe is famous for " Raai Dance " the famous folk dance of Bundelkhand the male members use sword and gun openly during several occasions. They are habitual of agricultural theft, dacoity on contract -basis . They live in Hamirpur (U.P.) , Datia, Dewas, Dhar and Shajapur.

(viii)**KABUTARA** :- Kabutara tribe is found in whole part of northern India .There are some groups of this tribe in Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh.They do dacoity and theft in rainy season. Most of the KABUTARAS of M.P. are playing role of messengers for Dacoits who are operating their work in remote areas of ravines.

The above tribes have significant role in criminal intents. They are either doing as their profession or helping the hard criminals of Bundelkhand .

Criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. (Main area of research) :- It has been made clear earlier that this study based on survey work is limited to Jalaun,Jhansi,Banda ,Hamirpur,Lalitpur and Mahoba .out of which Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur along with Mahoba are of great importance due to regular antisocial activities and serious crimes like murder, attempt to murder, Docoity and Kidnapping. During my visit to these areas,it was found that this particular belt can be divided in to two sub belts as follows -

Dacoit belt :-(uneducated)

District

Main areas

JALAUN :- (a) Husepura,Rampura,Jagamanpur,Pachnada in Rampura block.

(b) Randheerpur,Jugrajpur, Kuthaund , and Patrahi in Kuthaund Block.

(c) Gurha, Sirsa, Mahewa, Nyamatpur, Khargoi and Simara in Mahewa block

(d) Gulauli, Dhamna, Basrehi, Chandarshi and Parason in Kadaura Block.

BANDA : Karvi, Manikpur forest, Baberu, Jaspura, Nareini and Pailani are dacoit belt.

It may be concluded here that Jalaun is the biggest centre and shelter place in Bundelkhand region of U.P. for dacoity and most of the criminals are uneducated and belong to so called backward castes such as Kurmi., Gujar and Mallah.

Educated criminal belt :-

Name of District	Main areas
Hamirpur	(a) Rath, Gohand, Muskara, Kharela and Kurara
Mahoba	(b) Kabrai, Charkhari, Soopa, and Galiah
Jhansi	(a) Moth
Lalitpur	(a) Marawara

This belt is governed by Educated and intelligent persons of this area who indulge themselves in Kidnapping and looting as their profession.

In Bundelkhand ,there are different types of traditions ,customs and life styles.Geographical situation of this area , helps those persons who are trying to get shelter and trying to commit crime.Ups and downs of the places, narrow shaped roads and dustful area ,these are the features of remote area of Bundelkhand.

So called lambardar, Daadic, Daadu, and mehte are known as prestigious persons of Bundelkhand. They generally solve their day to day problems by way of breaking the prescribed rules and law and such types of anti social activities have become the social life of these persons. The general illiterate class salutes them due to powerful position and support them other than Govt. machinery. They (illiterate persons) want to be persons of these prestigious personalities and later on they become criminals under the leadership of said prestigious persons and therefore a group of criminals emerge in the rural areas of Bundelkhand.

So far as "Crime Proneness" is concerned, it lies in child rearing practices and prevailing conventions of society. It has been observed that there are various traditions and conventions in Bundelkhand. In some castes, there is a convention amongst the women to take revenge from those persons who have killed their husbands unless and until they are murdered by their family members specially by youths of family. Till that time ,they (women) do not break their bangles and instigate the male members of the family. This situation propagates "Crime Proneness."

तीन वर्षीय तुलनात्मक अपराध स्थिति झांसी परिक्षेत्र, झांसी जनपदवार दिनांक 16-3-97 से 31-3-97

जनपद	वर्ष	हत्या	डकैती	लूट	रोडहोल्डप फिरोती हेतु अपहरण	यो
झांसी	1997	15	—	8	—	305
	1996	15	2	12	—	354
	1995	21	5	6	—	424
हमीरपुर	1997	12	—	2	—	131
	1996	11	1	10	—	178
	1995	22	1	1	1	223
जालौन	1997	17	—	3	—	224
	1996	16	—	12	—	258
	1995	12	1	9	—	361
बाँदा	1997	12	—	6	—	258
	1996	17	—	7	—	300
	1995	20	—	6	1	313
ललितपुर	1997	4	—	1	—	131
	1996	6	—	2	—	137
	1995	6	—	—	—	219
महोबा	1997	9	—	—	—	76
	1996	12	—	10	—	127
	1995	6	—	8	1	156
छत्रपति साहूजी नगर	1997	3	—	—	—	79
	1996	10	—	1	—	91
	1995	9	—	3	1	71
परि० योग	1997	72	—	20	—	1214
	1996	87	3	54	—	1445
	1995	96	7	33	3	1767

Criminal behaviour is no doubt a antisocial behaviour and harmful to society, but in some tribes and creed, crime has become a fashion or profession. Kabutara, Kunchbandia, Khangar and nut, these are such types of groups which believe in antisocial activities. All male and female members involve themselves in criminal intents. According to rural inhabitants of Bundelkhand, they are criminal by birth. Psychologically we cannot accept this view, but this is considerable that when a child passes the running life in such a situation of criminal activities, He or She will be more susceptible in antisocial working.

During my visit in different areas, It was also found that due to unawareness and unemployment, there is a tradition of Gambling amongst the youths, whenever a person increases financial gain in this game, the opposite group or member can kill him in order to snatch the collected money. So Gambling is also one of the prevailing causes of crime in this area.

The Problem :- A man is known as criminal on the basis of Crime committed by him. It may be either wrong or law lessness to some people or may be right for some ones. It depends upon the situations which occur before the man. Therefore, this question arises that what are factors behind "Crime" prevailing in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which make a man susceptible for crime and what are the suggestions for betterment of criminal belt of this region.

After considering the whole situation of this particular area and

crime rate, it was decided to do some research work, therefore the proposed problem of research came into existence. Area adopted is criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. which covers six districts which are Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, along with Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. According to available resources and to the best of my knowledge, It has been found that there are some groups of Dacoits such as Lalaram, Hari kaachi, Kusuma Naain, Nirbhay Gurjar, Rajjan Gurjar, RamAsre Fakkad, Shiv Kumar alias Dadua and Seema Parihar who are originally residents of this region.

Similarly members of notorious group of old Raju Bhatnagar and Suresh Soni are existing in the region of Rath and Hamirpur famous for kidnapping and murders. This area presents the data that mostly the Gurjars, Kurmees, paals and Khangars are such castes who have hereditical calender of criminal activities.

It is considerable that some revengeful feelings excite the next generation in which parents and fore fathers have been killed, and new generation is trying to maintain its prestige by adopting the measures of crime. What are the basic reasons? Why some particular castes involve themselves in crime? What are basic factors responsible for that, these are questions arising day by day. Then as researcher decided to work on this area. Therefore the topic - "A study of psycho-social Explanations of Crime Prone-ness". Came into existence in this research.

Significance of the study:- Thus inspite of certain develop-

mental projects and several others measures taken up for betterment of "Dacoit Belt" or "Criminal Belt" of Bundelkhand region by Government, One basic reason for poor results is a lack of psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of the psychological as well as socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in framing different welfare policies of criminal belt and presenting such situation so that crime rate may be reduce.

A long term scheme is better than a short term, one for bringing any change in the attitudes of criminals or people of that area. A report by panel of psyschologists appointed by U.G.C. in 1982 reveals that there is least work in the field of criminal psychology. Therefore this study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganised system of society and simultaneously there will be an atmosphere for rehabilitations of those families of criminals who have surrendered and killed by their enemies or by police

With the help of psychological approach, this study will present certain considerable factors which are still far away from Government and therefore developmental and betterment policies are still suffering from several factors.

Objectives of Present Study

Following are the objectives of the present study :-

1. To study the significant difference between normal and crimi-

nal person's attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

1.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment .

1.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment.

1.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority.

1.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards their teachers.

2. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism .

2.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected .

2.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive.

2.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness .

2.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety .

3. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level .

4. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime-season .

5. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's area .

6. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's class .

7. To study the significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person .

7.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as social desirability .

7.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion .

7.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Psychoticism .

7.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dogmatism .

7.5 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Ego Ideal.

7.6 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as alienation .

7.7 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Emotional Instability .

7.8 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as self confidence .

7.9 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Empathy.

7.10 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dominance .

8. To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) .

8.1 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.2 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.3 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.4 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego -Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal

and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on

social attitude.

9.3 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.4 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude .

9.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude .

10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (nor-

mal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

11. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers .

11.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (nor-

mal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotion Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low

) on attitude towards teachers .

11.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

12. To see the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-culture factors .

12.1. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.2. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.3. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.4. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.5. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.6. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.7. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (high and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.8. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.9. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.10. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

NULL HYPOTHESIS

Following Null Hypotheses have been formulated in the light of above objectives :-

1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio- cultural environment .

1.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment .

1.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment .

1.3 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority .

1.4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards their teachers .

2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism .

2.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected .

2.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive .

2.3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness .

2.4. There is no significant difference between normal and

criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety .

3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level .

4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime -season.

5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's area .

6. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's class.

7. There is no significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person

7.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as social desirability .

7.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion .

7.3 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Psychoticism .

7.4 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dogmatism .

7.5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Ego-Ideal .

7.6. There is no significant difference between normal and

criminal person's personality as Alienation .

7.7. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Emotional Instability .

7.8. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Self-confidence .

7.9. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Empathy .

7.10. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dominance .

8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.1. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.2. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.3. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (normal

and criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.5. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.6. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.7. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.9. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.10. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal

and Criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude.

10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on

attitude towards Family .

10.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

11. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers .

11.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers.

11.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal

and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

12. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

12.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on

CHAPTER - II

(Review of related Studies)

There are several areas common to sociology and criminal psychology. Both the disciplines are so closely interlinked that it is sometimes neither possible nor desirable to isolate one from other. It has become a serious problem for sociologists as well as psychologists to present the existing variables in a single conceptual framework. Criminal and delinquent behaviour can be understood in the context of psychological and social factors. There has been some studies, less than other field of psychology, in the field of criminal psychology, which should be presented here. It would be better to throw some light on the studies on crime and its supporting variables.

In India, most of the psychologists have done remarkable work under this area.

Personality and crime:- Shanmugam(1965+1969) conducted a series of studies on the personality aspects of delinquents. Using his personality inventory he found delinquents to be more emotionally unstable than non-delinquents. Shanmugam also found delinquent boys to react aggressively to stress situations as compared to normal boys who manifested anxiety under similar conditions (1957). It was found that delinquents generally manifested hatred, rebellion, violence, suicidal tendencies, insecurity and sense of failure in contrast to non-delinquent boys who manifested traits of hope ,courage, confidence and faith.

During 1960, Sundari and shanmugam compared delinquent boys with normal boys in Inhibition and disinhibition using word Association test. They found delinquent boys to be lacking in disinhibition (the ability to break a set of habits already developed) as compared to the normal Boys. In another study by Shanmugam and Govindarajan (1967) on motivational rigidity, It was found that delinquents were characterized by greater rigidity than the Non - delinquent boys. Simply Rajeshwari (1967) studied the level of aspiration pattern of delinquent boys using Rotter's level of aspiration. She found no difference in the over all performance of two groups. However delinquents were found to have greater rigidity and less goal tenacity than the normal boys.

Mukherjee (1960) studied the personality characteristics of a group of criminals with Rorschach, Szondi and Semi structured biographical Interview. The criminals, as opposed to the control subjects, were found to be characterised by an Id-dominated impulsive pattern, a weak ego and a defective super ego structure. Basically ego centric, the criminals Judged things only by their personal standards. They were found to show signs of intra-psychic conflicts emanating from the oedipal stage such other variables as aggressive tendencies, feelings of insecurity, poor self concept, feelings of guilt and paranoid ideas were found among criminals.

Family and Crime :- In 1964 and 1966, There has been some studies on role of family and family background. Muthayya, Bhaskaran and

Govind rajan have revealed order of birth and position in family to associated with delinquency. T. Mukherji, Raychowdhari and Manas have studied influence of Father absence during early socialization process in 1967 by using a sample of 25 criminals and 25 noncriminals aged between 25 to 30 years. Rorschach test, picture frustration and majumdar personality inventory were used and it was found that 13 criminals had their fathers absent during early years, in non criminals group father absent ss were 7. Father absent criminals and noncriminals differed significantly on all the five personality factors responsible for Insecurity and aggression in the criminal group.

In another study, K. Mukherji found that there in correlation between crime and order of birth.

Ganguly and Maitra (1966) were able to relate the parental role and family dynamics to the inadequate socialization of delinquent children. In 1969, Mukherji, Raychaudhari and Maitra examined the impact of father-absence in early childhood upon personality functions and resulting criminal behaviour in a group of criminals with the help of biographical Interview. Findings revealed that personality development depends more on the total personal social situation rather than on any isolated variable such as father-absence or presence.

During a study made by Mischel in 1998 , It was found that the absence of father affects socialization process of children and they may

adopt aggressive behaviour.

Chauhan and Dixit (1965) studied delinquents and found that those delinquents who had been truants were characterized by home involvement, oedipus feelings and insecurity. In another study Pati (1966 a, 1966 b) who investigated the personality traits of delinquents, found delinquents to be aggressive and in a pathological condition possessing neurotic and Psychotic symptom.

Mukherji and Kundu (1961) studied the birth order and family positions of criminals. They found order of birth to be related to different types of crimes.

Ray chaudhari, Maitra (1968) examined some of the social environment correlates of indisciplined behaviour. They found that such variables as crowding in home, uncomfortable home condition, Poor family discipline and Parental discord predominate the early life of the indisciplined subjects.

As discussed earlier that size of family is also important factor in assessment of criminal behaviour. T.N. Govindarajan (1966) adopted a sample of 111 cases of delinquents and found that in two child families, the chances of the first born to become a delinquent were greater. In 5, 6, -8 child families, the chances of second born to become a delinquent were greater. As the family size increased the chances of first born and last born to become a delinquent were more. It means there is a relationship between

family size and delinquent behaviour .

Personality of criminals :- K.Mukherji in 1966 studied the personality of criminals in which 20 criminals and normals (10 in each) ,matched on basis of age-range , Sex, religion,language spoken ,geographical location and education were studied by using Rorschach test .

Out of 8 variables only two variables pertaining to productivity and emotional maturity failed to differentiate the groups adequately. The experimental group was most significantly differentiated from the control group in regard to the control of emotional impulsiveness, ego integrity, Intra psychic constriction and aggressiveness. The nature of drive score , colour content indicated that the control group had a tendency toward constructive adaptation but the experimental group displayed a potentiality for destructive acts. The experimental group was relatively unsound in ego strength .

H.N.Murthy during 1966 studied the relationship between crime and temperament, using a sample of 26 male criminals with an age range of 22 to 50 .The group was heterogeneous with persons from different castes, persons being married and single, belonged to joint families and single ones.

Murthy used " Cyclothymic -schizothymic " questionnaire and found that ambiverts constituted the bulk of the population examined, and next in order schizothymes and last the pyknics and only one cyclothymia

was found in population .considering the relation of type of crime and temperamental type, ambiverts dominated the diefferent categroies of crime. The cyclothymes were prone to offences affecting property ,prompted by a tendency to acquisition. On comparision between cylothymes and sehizothymes. the scizothymes appeared in every category of crime .

During a study in a personality pathology "of delinquents,G.Pati in 1966 used a sample of 75 delinquents and 75 non delinquent Juveniles and adpoted Rorschach Test and It was found that most of the delinquents -66% of the offenders, 80% of the recidivists and 60% of the murderers appeared to manifest tendencies of unstable , neuortic and Psychopathic personality .

Similarly Pati by using a questionnaire developed by himself for testing aggression Proneness, found in 1966 that by the plus or minus test that no delinquent group was more aggeression prone than the corresponding matched control group and also that variations between different groups were not significant.

S.Rajeshwari ,studied the level of aspiration of delinquents and nondelinquents .She used a sample of 100 adolescent Boys (50 delinquents and nondelinquents) of the age group 13 plus to 15 plus with Bhatia Battery and Rotter's level of aspiration board.

It was found in 1964 that non -delinquents showed greater rigidity than the delinquents .No significant difference existed between the

performance score of delinquents and nondelinquents .

Several studies in the field of crime and delinquency show that the most of the studies are specially in the field of delinquency.

A.B.Ray during 1963,studied the Juvenile delinquents by Rorschach Ink blots and found delinquency pattern in terms of (a) confused or loose sucession (b) total number of responses lowered (c) decrease in W responses, (d) high A% and low H% (e) Low intelligence. T.E. Shan mugam has presented an article on Psychology of murderer by saying that "The Psychologists consider the act of murderers as a Pathological behaviour and the difference between the 'normal behaviour ' and 'Pathological ' is one of degree rather than of kind . The article deals with the approach of the Psychologists to the behaviour of murder . Sigmund Freud spoke of two components of psychic-energy, the masochistic and sadistic tendencies in the normal and pathological Individuals .The channels of outlet of these tendencies are dealt with in detail and sadistic-masochistic tendencies often find expression in killing their wives,children,parents or brothers. Gibson and Klien's book on murder gives sadistic approach on the above . The article then deals with the study of somasundaram on cases in the psychopathic ward in Govt. Mental Hospital Madras. The pavlovian approach deals with the problems of murder from the neuropsychological point of view .The two kinds of potentials excitatory and Inhibitory are idealt with in the article. Another kind of murderers were found to possess

either epileptic or epileptoid personality . Gibbson, pond and stafford Clark's studied the record of E.E.G. of 94 murderers and 5 EEG Classification groups are discussed .The third kind of murdrerers are brought under the category of Insane. It was found that depression which was a subjective experience felt in the nerves and felt along the heart was related to the offence of murder.G.M.Woddis's study was mentioned ."

U.P.Singh in 1967 studied the criminals and their attitudes towards family, Parents and authority by using a sample of 100 criminals and 100 non criminals .

A likert type five point attitude scale was developed for this study .It was found that mean scores of noncriminals were greater than that of the criminals on attitude scale towards family, Parents and authority .The difference were significant .The result showed that the criminals as a group had more unfavourable attitude towards family ,parents and authority.

Dr.Durganand sihna and Udai Pratap Singh have studied the self concept of criminals by using a sample of 100 criminals (experimental group) from Bhagalpur central Jail and 100 non criminals were taken for the study .Both the groups were mathed with respect to age.education,economic conditions , employment , marital status and residence.

It was found that criminals had lower self esteem than the non-criminals and the criminals had a strong tendency to perceive themselves as possessing more of undesirable traits and it was concluded that the crimi-

nals had more 'social conflict' than the noncriminals.

Regarding aspects of Interest in delinquent, A.B.Roy has studied by using a sample of 75 Literate delinquents and another group of 75 non delinquents. Both groups were matched for ages, racial origin, residence, education level and sex. A check list of Interest was used. The result showed that scale was cross validated on 65 other delinquents and 65 non delinquents. Only one of the delinquents scored below the mean of non delinquent groups, only 4% of the Non-delinquents scored above the mean of the other group.

In a study of Aggression and maladjustment of Indisciplined Boys by using a sample of 30 Indisciplined and 30 normal school Boys of class VI to X. For this study Raychaudhari, Mukherjee and manas have used Rorschach test during 1969 and found that -Indiscipline group had significantly higher aggressive score.

In India most of the tests have been constructed, out of them verbal projection test (VPT) is of great importance.

In a study in 1956 T.E. shanmugam studied the analytical aspects of personality of criminals by using a sample of 20 criminals and 20 Non criminals in which VPT was used as tool. It was found that delinquency or crime is due to imperfect adjustments to demands of life, the result also showed that VPT is able to discriminate criminals from Noncriminals in the categories of needs, influence of Environment on the Individuals and

dominant Personality traits.

Shanmugam again in 1967 along with Govinda rajan has done some valuable work in the field of Motivational rigidity in delinquents and Nondelinquents. The sample consisted 50 Ds and 50 NDs, Both were matched for Age, SES and Intelligence .It was observed that success and failure significantly affected the choice of distance of NDs but not of the Ds which is interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that 'D' would show more motivational rigidity than NDs.

Environment and Crime :- Recently a new trend has developed in applied psychology , known as Environmental Psychology in which Environmental factors are being studied.

Rajiv Kr. Sihna and S.C. Prasad Both have done a Pilot resarch on "Ecological Disaster " in 1985 and found that air pollution cause both physical and Psychiatric damage in man .However man tends to adapt to pollution Psychologically.

During 1955, mehendate studied physical Environment and adolescent crime and found that physical environment acts as an indirect factor determining nature ,extent and time of the committing of crime.

Among the air pollutants ,carbonmonoxide,sulpher dioxide ,nitrogen oxide,Fluoride lead and potent health hizard. OZONE have been found to cause emotional disturbances in man.

Psychological air pollution tends to illicit a negative emotional

and behavioral effects in man and this creates aggressive behaviour .

Donnerstein and Wilson in 1976, found that prolonged exposure to noise likely to make people more aggressive in behaviour ,the primary part of crime .Similarly Anderson and Anderson in 1984 reported that acts of criminal violence increased in Frequency as the temperature rose . ,Regarding Negative Ions in Environment ,Sulman found in 1974 that suicides, and crime increased in frequency as level of Ions increased in Atmosphere

Sumitra Pathak studied Environmental conditions of Juvenile delinquent in 1963 and found that poor economic and physical conditions and bad neighbourhood conditions are responsible for delinquency.

So far as geographical environment is concerned, quetlet has tried to correlate between Geographical factors and crime. He made a thermic law and clarified that crimes against man such as murder and rape, are found in south regions and in summer, while the crime against property such as theft and dacoity are generally found in North regions and in winter.

Simillarly montesquieu in his book "spirit of laws" has presented the view that whenever we proceed to Equator, there is increase in rate of crime.

The ecologists attempt to explain crime as a function of social change that occurs along with environmental change. Studies based on environmental factors were abundant during 1920s and 1930s by Mayhew and Fletcher in England.

In India some psychologists are doing work in the field who are S.N. Sinha, G.S.Nathawat, Usha Goel, V.B.L. Saxena, M.N.L.Mathur ,K.N.Sharma etc.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth Centuries, Ceasare Lombroso, Enricoferri, and Gustav Aschaffenburg, all studied crimes rates of Italy, France, Germany and other countries and found that crime against property are greatest in winter and crimes against persons are greatest during the summer. crimes of violance were most numerous during warm months and during low humidity and low barometric pressure (Edwin Dexter). According to "1976 uniform crime reports ",Crimes against persons are highest during the summer months and with the exception ofrobbery, crimes against property also reach their peak during the summer months. U.C.R. has explained the differences in crime in terms of months, According to it Murder and forcible rape increase during the hot summer when people are more visible and less clothed, specially in July and also high in December and January. Crimes against property peak in December or August.

Crime and Intelligence :- Recent researches show there is hardly any relationship between intelligence and criminality. In cases of fraud, Forgery, Smuggling etc, There may not be any relationship between intelligence and criminality but in the case of murders and sex offenders least intelligence is required.

S.K. De in 1970 has found that Sex offenders have below normal intelligence or it may be that mostly the mentally deficient offenders get caught.

B. Kishore, H.E.Verma and D.K.Shah have analysed 380 criminal mental patients in 1970 and found that the incidence of crime consulted was significantly higher in male patients and in the age group of 18-40 yrs (81%). Nearly 95% of the patients committed crime below the age of 50. Number of patients falling under class I was highest 70% followed by 23% in class III and 7% in class II.

Similary C.L.Kundu studied the relationship between Intelligence and tribal delinquency by using a sample of 100 students evenly drawn from tribal and non-tribal population. Bhatia Battery was used in measurement of I-Q. It was found that delinquents and Non-delinquents regardless of cultural differences differed significantly in intelligence test scores.

G.Pati in 1965 studied by using sample of 3 groups of delinquents,criminals, Normal Juveniles of 75 each.

The sample showed black of significant differences between the Intelligence test scores of Juvenile delinquent, adult criminal and Normal groups. However, the adult recidivits had a significantly highst score compared with adult murderers.

There has been too researches on crime and intelligence in

abroad 'Herbert C Quay' in 1966 proved that mental deficiency is a major cause of crime. This theme was dominant in the studies of the Jukes and the kallikaks, which postulated congenital pathology as the root of crime.

Goddard in 1923 contended that at least one half of all criminals were mentally defective. But some psychologists are against the view regarding relationship between intelligence and crime. Woodward in 1955 observed that low intelligence plays little role in delinquency on the other hand Giagiari reported in 1971 that low intelligence is cause of crime.

The investigators concluded that high intelligence does not affect the prognosis of subsequent behaviour in terms of recidivism, number or types of offence, or the way that offences are committed.

Werner in 1945 reported that out of 1250 criminals examined from 1900 to 1924 in the psychiatric hospitals of Munsingen, 321, (25.6%) were feeble minded. Grigg in 1948 found the same results. But there is a difference in the above results, most of psychologists are of the view that impact of mental deficiency on criminal behaviour have declined in importance . Sutherland, (1923) and Pinter (1923) and Carr 1950 supported the above finding.

Lowery (1944) and Levy 1954 also concluded that mental deficiency did not appear to play an important role in the causation of criminal behaviour.

T.R. Shukla in 1968 studied the intelligence among adolescent

criminals by using a sample of 36 criminals and age was between 15 to 22 years. It was found that majority of the group was below average in intellectual capacity.

U.P.Singh in 1967 observed the intelligence in criminals by using a sample of 200, 100 from criminal group and the other from a noncriminal group. I. Q. was found with the help of WAIS. It was found that (i) criminals had a lower I-Q. than non-criminals,

(ii). Criminals did more poorly on picture completion.

(iii). Criminals were superior on object assembly.

(iv). There was no difference on block design and

(v). Criminals were significantly inferior in their performance on the 3 part sub test combination.

Crime and mental Disorder :- As discussed earlier that mental disorders are psychological in nature and present the inner state of personality of patients. There are mainly two types of criminal disorders-(1) Neurotic and psychotic in which Neurotics are minor in nature and other one is complicated.

Psychoses include schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorders and paranoia in which the patient manifests severe decomposition (exaggerated and deviant defensive patterns), marked distortion of reality and loss of contact with reality.

During 1962, M.S.Guttsmacher reported that normal criminals

comprise 70 to 80% of all criminals. He defined these criminals as criminals who identify with a social elements in society. He is of the opinion that 20% of the criminals posses a group of accidental or occasional" criminals, who have essentially healthy super egos but succumb to a particular set of circumstances.

During 1968, Thomas S. Szasz Presented a psychosocial model of mental illness. He has been prominent among psychiatrists who criticize the arbitrary equating of mental illness with organic disease. On the ground that mental illness cannotes a deviation from the social expectations derived from socio-cultural system. As part of the labeling perspective it is argued that likelihood that a given behaviour will be evaluated as a mental disorder depends in part on whether or not that behaviour seriously upsets the familiar routines in the person's daily life in the family, the work group, recreational activities and so on. The chances that a person labelled as a mental case are magnified when the deviant behaviour interpreted by others as constituting a threat to the security and general welfare of the community. This interpretation illustrates the convergence of the social problems of mental illness and crime.

A.P. Patkar in 1969 studied the mentally abnormal offenders and found that various mentally abnormal offenders roughly fall in the following groups : Functional psychotic states, organic psychotic states, psychopathic personalities, high grade mental defectives, neurotic personalities

and epileptic disorders.

P.K. Paul in 1969 presented the following history of a criminal, verifying the role mental disorder in crime.

Raman Raghav, the man who claims to have killed mercilessly 42 persons, has been sentenced to death by court in Bombay. He belongs to Nodar community in Southern India. His father was a hardened criminal who taught Raman how to steal and to kill. He left his home at the age of 18 and became a mawali. He married twice and tested the taste of sex at the age of 14 years. He came to Bombay in 1950 and committed murder while stealing in 1966. In 1967 he was described as a "border line case". In August 1967 he was declared an "aggressive type, abnormal". He had logical mind but without moral values. For him killing of man is like killing in war. He believed that he has a wireless set inside him receiving messages about lives of people around him, and he runs the world. Raman's illness appears to be grandiose persecutory type of paranoid behaviour.

J.M.Sen in 1937, studied the certain characteristics of criminals by using a sample of 211 boys in the Institutions (143 in the reformatory +68 in the Industrial Section) Survey was done and found that most of the delinquents were Hindus or muslims and they spoke primarily Hindi, Bengali or Urdu .They came mostly from Bengal or Bihar .The percentage of feeble mindedness was from 40 to 50. Heredity and bad home condition seemed to be factors in delinquency.

Shanmugam in 1969 described the Psychology of murder and said that Every one of us is a Potential murderer as we all contain the idea of murder in one way or other. Freud explains it as sadistic masochistic tendencies which some times results in killing of near relatives, Pavlovian explanation takes into account the balancing mechanism of excitatory and Inhibitory potentials of the brain which when disturbed results in aggressive behaviour .

U.P.Singh in 1967 studied the role of neuroticism in criminals by using a sample of 200 (100 criminals +100 Non criminals),and found that mean . neuroticism score of the criminal group was greater than the mean neuroticism score of the Non criminal group .The difference between the two mean scores was found to be significant at 02 level.

A number of empirical investigations reveal that anxiety, self esteem and neuroticism are inter correlated (Quereshi and Akbar 1979) .It has been found that individuals with higher self esteem have a lower level of anxiety.

L.P.Varma B.K. Iha in 1966 studied the characteristics of murder in mental disorder by using a sample of 1011 criminal Patients admitted to Ranchi Mansik Arogyasala from 1925 to 1963 in which 486 mental patients were charged with murder .It was found that 80% crimes were committed between 20 to 40 yrs. The ratio between male and female was 10:1. Some of salient features are absence of apparent motive ,action impulsive

in nature . complete emotional indifference and amnesia for crime.

Eysenck (1958) has found the recidivist prisoners to be significantly more neurotic than the normals .

Neuroticism is associated with criminal behaviour gets further support from the work of Fitch 1962, Metfessel and lovell 1942, Sigman 1962, Syed 1964 and war burton 1964). On Indian sample, Agrawal 1961, Hoch 1962, Luthra 1957 and shanmugam 1962 all have confirmed the presence of Neuroticism in delinquents and criminals .

Crime class and area :- Every class is determined by socio Economics status (SES) of that class, By which we distinguish between Higher and lower .Poverty a main characteristic of lower class , has often been related to crime.

Gluecks in 1960 compared 500 Institutionalized Juvenile delinquents with 500 Non delinquents and found that in most respects that delinquents were economically handicapped . However, the contrast between the two groups with regard to economic status was not necessarily great.

Healy and Bronner in 1926 and Burt in 1938 found that poverty is not a very significant factor in the development of crime. If it is so, How we can account for white collar criminals committed by well to do persons such as Bussiness men, Politicians, doctors end Lawyers.

The social class system operates as a ranking device that has great influence on social experiences. Each person is assigned a status at

birth , derived from family status ,place of residence,nativity and race. In an open class system ,status can be changed through personal achievements as evaluated on the basic of relative wealth ,occupation ,talent ,or memberships in power groups.

W.G. Runciman in 1966 said that a millionaire may feel under privileged if he loses all. So only poverty can not be linked with crime.The members of high class society may reveal deviant behaviour in order to fullfil their desires "while collar crimes " are suitable examples of higher class society.

Socioeconomic status affects the likelihood that a deviant will be included in official rates of delinquency and crime .Many studies by R.Shaw end D.Henry assumed that official statistics reflects the extent and distribution of crimes among the social classes . This conclusion is highly questionable,because arrest, judicial and Jail statistics are distorted by the reason of greater visibilityof crimes that characterize the lower classes by reason of the deficient resources of lower classes for evading. Punishments, Infractions of the middle and upper classes are grossly underestimated by the official rates.

Most of the studies have concluded the fact that crime is linked with lower and higher class. The members of both the classes, struggle for their existance ,if fail then follow aggressive or deviant behaviour .

Miscellaneous Studies :-

S.C.Tewari in 1962 studied the offenders from correctional Institutions in Uttar Pradesh by using a sample of 328 cases .There was a higher rate of recidivism in cases below the age of 30 yrs.

B.Krishnan in 1964 has made 'D' scale in M.P.I. for detection of delinquency among the students at university level.Family mal adjustment and social maljustment have high positive correlation with the scale.other factors having fluences on delinquency are father's occupation , order of birth ,and urban living .

A.B.Ray has made Delinquency Proneness scale in 1964 in which defiance, ambivalence to authority, feeling of resentment and hostility was found to discriminate between delinquents and nondelinquents.

P.K.Majumdar and K.Mukherji studied in 1969, a factorial study with criminal population by using a sample of 50 habitual offenders from Alipur central Jail in which Rorschach test was administered. It was found in the result that four factors were identified.

Intensity or depth of psycho-social responsibility vs extensity or breadth, Affective vs organisational maternity. Organised or planned vs spontaneous or Impulsive need satisfaction and index of tolerance under stress situations.

H.S.Brar in 1973 tried to study the delinquency Pronenss of rural and urban youths of Punjab by using a sample of 60 male students

between the age range of 20 to 23 years.

It was found that mean scores of rural group were lower by 3.5, when compared with the mean score of urban group which showed that urban group was significantly more prone to delinquency than the rural group. The youngman coming from unitary type of families were comparatively more prone to delinquency than the youngman from joint families.

B.S.Sethi in 1971 studied the pattern of crime alcoholism and parental deprivation by using a sample of 500 prisoners. For alcoholism 500 psychiatric patients and for parental deprivation 300 psychiatric patients were used as controls.

It was found that there was high occurrence of parental deprivation and alcoholism among prisoners as compared to psychiatric patients.

During 1975, H.C.Varma, Gurmeet Singh used 50 consecutive subjects convicted of Murder and attempt to murder at central Jail Amritsar between the age group of 21 to 30 yrs.

It was found that among the motives for the murder, the commonest was an act of retaliation, disputes over land and family quarrels over division of property. Mental disorders were also watched in 16% criminals.

B.B. Sethi et al again 1976 studied delinquents with special reference to aggression by using a sample of 52 adolescent delinquents. Rorschach test and Bhatia Battery test was used.

It was found in result that aggressive delinquents were signifi-

cantly more often from unitary families and poor SES.

B.R.Luthra in 1957 did some work on some convicts in the central prison Naini by using a sample of 11 prisoners. He used the test of T.A.T., Rorschach and word association.

Only two significant features emerge out of the comparison of the records of convicts and probationers.

(i) Indication of Neurotic trend

(ii) The high % in both the categories of persons occupying extreme ordinales position among siblings.

Y.S. Mahendale in 1955 tested the records of 4500 offenders between 16-25 years in poona and found that prominent factors responsible for criminality appeared to be: aggravated home conditions, companionship, Jealousy and revenge, intoxication, adolescent disturbances and social heritage. Methods of preventing adolescent crime are discussed, these include improvement of home conditions, spread of education, provision of whole some facilities for recreation, more effective police supervision, Improvement of penal system and making justice cheap, speedy and fair.

V.S. Srivastava analysed the delinquents after probationary treatment in 1962 using a random sample of two delinquents out of 1897. It showed that about 1/2 the subjects came from broken homes, most of them had no house to live, were poor and illiterate, had no employment, and had bad companions. As a result of various kinds of aassistance provided for

them, financial help in getting employed, help in social rehabilitation, recreational facilities and medical assistance 78% successfully rehabilitated and did not revert to crime.

Sumitra Pathak studied community and the delinquent child in 1963 by using a sample of 60 delinquent boys of Agra who were either uneducated or meagerly educated.

It was observed that 43% felt that the teachers were good and lenient, while 18% felt that teachers were tyrants 28% had difficulty in two subjects, while 29% had difficulty in one subject. Going to films seemed to be the main recreation for delinquents (63%) followed by games (33%).

Nirod Mukherji tested the relationship between crime and society in 1955 with special reference to type of crime to age groups, social class and educational status. As a consequence of the many changes in India during and since world war II, young people have lost social and moral orientation, crimes specially sex offenses are more frequent in middle and upper class.

Y.C.Simhadri in 1978 Administered a study on denotified tribes on the basis of Edwin southern's theory of differential association. He found that :-

(1) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication .

(2) It occurs with intimate personal group.

(3) Learning includes techniques, motives attitudes etc. and

(4) A Persons becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

S.L.Mishra has studied the attitude of criminals and Noncriminals towards law, crime, Judiciary and police authority by using a sample of 100 subjects(50+50) selected from New Delhi. An attitude scale with 9 areas was used and it was found that the difference between criminals and normals with regards to their attitude towards law enforcement, police authority, Judiciary and crime. The criminals showed less favourable attitude towards these and more favourable to crime activities.

A.Sen in 1978 has stated in his paper that mental retardation leads to criminality.

O.Soma Sundram in 1979 studied 53 patients admitted under section 471 C.P.C. in to Government mental Hospital, Madras. These were the subjects who were acquitted of the crime charged against them by reason of insanity at the time of commission of the act. It was found that 7 cases were of depressive illness which ultimately gave rise to criminal intent.

Regarding mental illness and its relation with crime, Y. Vikram Kumar, M.S.Keshavan and S.M.Channabasavanna in 1980 tested the relationship between criminality and mental illness by using a sample of 199 admitted patients through Magistrate to NIMHANS Bangalore from 1971 to

78, 42 who had committed one or the other criminal offense 36 of them were males.

It was found that majority were in the age range of 21 to 40 years, 4 were below 20 years and 1 above 60 years, Schizophrenics formed the largest group of class followed by epileptics and mentally retarded, Murder was the largest group, half of which were committed by schizophrenics. Among these criminals, definite delusions of persecution were noted. There were no cases of depression, psychopathy alcoholism or drug addiction and there were no cases of sexual offence. These results reveal that mental illness and crime, both are related to each other.

V.B.Bhatia in 1960 found that caste community, broken houses, number of family members, earning members in the family, treatment of parents, husband wife relationship, housing conditions, education, movies, and economic conditions were the main ecological factors in crime.

Y.S.Bhadoria(Narain College Shikohabad, U.P.) in 1982 made a survey of 439 Children of top history sheeters through case histories, diaries and Interview records. It was concluded by him that 439 children from these families live mostly from hand to mouth.

15.73% children were addicted to smoking followed by 15.73% who indulged in gambling, 15.49 used abusive language 12.98% took part in gondagardi. Crime background of family influenced the children who were in impressionable age. They fall in bad company and began to start

thefting and abusing.

A.K.Maitra studied the defferentials of delinquents in 1981 by using a sample of 100 delinquent boys and 100 nondelinquent boys.

It was concluded that delinquents differ from the non delinquent in body image and self concept, which represent the expression of self or body in the environment. It also showed that delinquents internalize their experience in environment much differently and consequently, often to recourse to non-conforming and socially deviant behaviour to meet their needs and urges.

A.Sivamurthy in 1981 studied the temporal and reasonal variations in occurence of crime contrary to expectations, the dark nights have no influence on crime including house burglalry. Similarly the firstweak of month has no influence on property offences in general, prostitution and gambling and in particular season has significant influence only on the occurence of house burglary, hart and gambling. It is worth noting that burglary is the only crime in the family of property offences which has seasonality and that the offences against property are a winter season phenonenon, and are not applicable to all property offenders.

Most of the psychologists have tried to link up the relation between mental retardation and criminality but M.Addad of Israel in 1981 stated that the percentage of mental retardation among criminals is only slightly higher than among the general population. This conclusison contra-

dicts the present prevalent assumption.

He is of the opinion that criminality may be due to difficulty in adjusting with the immediate environment, suggestibility etc. Due to retardation their ability (of criminals) to evade apprehension is also low. Therefore it is difficult to establish direct relationship between mental retardation and criminality.

N.Mohammed in 1983 made an object to find out the relation between slum houses and crime by using a sample of 500 respondents from slum areas of Kanpur. He concluded that 51.2% have the worst possible housing conditions, Slum dwellers. Not only have large size families, they have also to accommodate them in small size houses. The incidence of drinking, thieving, and sex offences were very high.

M.Q.Hussain in 1983 studied the personality correlates of criminal behaviour in young offenders by using a sample of two groups, one of 150 university students and 150 adolescent criminals of 15-21 years age group.

Hussain used Bernreutics personality, Inventory adaptation by Ray chaudhari and found that there is significant difference between criminals with regard to F2-5(sociability) scale of Inventory. with regard to other scales there is apparent differences between the two groups but it is statistically insignificant.

Dr.A.K.Singh, Department of psychology, Ranchi university

has stated in his study of criminalguilty that "crime is cursed by nature and trapped by life".

P.K.Rao in 1985, while studing crime in an urban society stated that control of crime is possible by providing alternative occupations to the socalled, identified criminals. Rehabilitation of a criminal is the vital aspect to eradicate crime from urban area. He concluded that law enforcing agency should see that criminals are reformed and should be given legally acceptable work for their livelihood.

J.P.Mishra, T.R.Shukla and .A.N.Agnihotri in 1984 have studied criminals with the help of T.A.T. by using a samples of 40 criminals(murderers and dacoits) and 40 normal controls. T.A.T. by uma chaudari was administered.

It was found that criminals were less optimistic less happy and less secure compared to normals. Further criminals had more sex desire and aggressive feeling than control.

S.Mohanty, S.Das and S.Pujari in 1981 studied the aspects of murder by using a sample of 193 convicted male murderers.

It was found that 75% were agriculturist, illiterates 53.33%, rural 92.5%. In majority cases murderers were confronted with adverse situations, out of them land dispute has been the major issue.

An I.P.S.Officer(Retd.) P.Parmaguru in 1987 found a conclusion after the detailted study of crime and Film,that film is a powerful media

which influences the mind of viewers.

A research in U.S.A. has shown that the people remembers 20% of what they hear but 30% of what they see.

Delinquents exhibit more interest, in the movies than Nondelinquent. It is to a large degree an escape from unpleasant situations however temporary. Most of the psychologists, psychiatrists and criminologists assert these views. Other studies report the importance of these themes as in delinquents acts, Evils of sin, corruption and villainy have existed from time immemorial. If a little of these happens to be projected on the silver screen, it is only to depict ultimately triumph of good over evil. While other forms of mass media like newspapers and magazines simply serve to report in detail instances of crime, rape etc. the movie depicts rationally the causes and effects the central theme. It appears that those who are psychopaths or emotionally maladjusted are adversely affected by certain scenes in movies, which may lead to criminality.

Malviya (1969) conducted a study on 203 college students of different age, sex and education coming from rural and urban areas, through an open ended questionnaire consisting of 26 Frustrating situations. Great variability was observed among the responses outward threat aggression 'E' was found to be most frequent response in the group and the passive problem(m) as the least Frequents. Male, adolescent, Lower status and Neurotic Ss were found to be comparatively aggressive.

Most of the psychologists are of the view that criminal behaviour is disorganized form of personality and it occurs due to several social factors. In a study by S.Mathura Das in 1982, conducted in Haryana, it was held that poverty, neglect, over protection as well as maltreatment at home, broken home and maladjustment in school, bad company, exploitation, temptation, unemployment and revenge are the factors leading to criminality.

The criminal is looked upon as a victim of defective social handling, poverty, which is detected as the root cause of delinquency, is as much poverty of mind as economic want, manifested in many ways such as defective school life lack of discipline and recreational facility. Dr.S.Saraswati (1982) has stressed the importance of environmental factors in cultivating criminals disposition after a study of 120 cases of delinquent population in Assam which concludes that the problem in the state is related to various changes in economic, social and moral life brought about by migration of people, rapid increase of population, depression in rural economic growth, lack of proper social and official control.

This study shows that delinquency is a socially acquired behaviour and its causative factors lie mostly in the social structure in which the criminals are born and brought up.

Hargreaves (1967) and sugarman (1967) have found that a school can influence a delinquent career. He has argued that school is one of the most important places in which addolescents from lower class back-

ground may fail to accept values regarded as legitimate by his teachers and thereby become the object of invidious comparison with other. He may then become increasingly negative towards teachers, school and what the school stands for. He may subsequently drift in to association with delinquent groups.

Dr.G.P.Prakash and Rachna Srivastava have studied the effect of home environment on reaction to Frustration among criminals and noncriminals in 1996 using a sample of 20 criminals of Jhansi(U.P.) (convicts of murder only) and 20 noncriminals.

It was found by them that there is a significant difference in respect of home environment among two groups, but no significant difference between criminal and non criminals.

Dr. Satya Chaudhary and P. Malhotra have also studied criminals in relation to Anxiety, selfesteem and locus of control in 1988 using a sample of 60 male adults - a group of 30 criminals (first arrested) and 30 non-criminals in the age group of 24 to 32 years. It has been observed that criminals do not have a long self esteem as compared to non criminals. All the criminals have been found to be more self conscious, more guilt prone, and more suspicious than the non criminals.

CHAPTER III

(Research Methodology)

The methodological design of the present study have now been set out in this chapter under the following sections-

- (i) Population
- (ii) Sample
- (iii) Research design
- (iv) Tools of the study
- (v) The collection of data
- (vi) The statistical Analysis

(i) Population - The population of present study constituted criminals and normal person (Non-Criminals) of Uttar Pradesh criminal belt of Bundelkhand region. There are six districts of Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand region as Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. The criminal belt can be divided into two parts as-uneducated belt and educated belt given below-

Criminal belt

Uneducated belt

(mostly backward castes+schedule castes)

Jalaun

(a) Rampura block

Husepura, proper, Rampura
Jagammanpur, Pachnada region,
Karan Khera

(b) Kuthaund Block

Randheerpur, Jugrajpur, Pathrahi,
Kuthaund

(c) Mahewa Block

Gurha (Phoolan Devi) Purwa,
Sirsa, Mahewa Nyamatpur, Simara
Khargoi, Sikanna

(d) Kadaura

Gulauli, Dhamna, Basrehi,
Chandarsi, Parason

Banda

Karvi, Manikpur forest, Baberu,
Jaspura, Nareini Pailani, belt of
Kein river

Educated

(1) Hamirpur

(a) Gohand

(b) Rath

(c) Kharela

(d) Kurara

(2) Mahoba

(a) Kabrai

(b) Soopa

(c) Galiah

(3) Jhansi

(a) Moth

(4) Lalitpur

(a) Marawara

(ii) Sample - The present study consisted a sample of 200,hundred criminals and hundred normal persons. All the 200 persons were taken from criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The age group was kept constant between 20 to 40 years.

The above sample of the present study was selected by purposive sampling technique.

(III) Research Design

The present study is a scientific survey type research with a sample of 100 criminals and 100 normal persons within age group of 20 to 40 years.

The variables of the present study are as follows -

Independent Variable :-

"An independent variable is the factor manipulated by experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon.(Townsend).

The antecedent conditions that the experimenter manipulates freely are called the independent variables. The variables over which the investigator has control are called independent variable.

In the present study the independent variables are type of person(criminal and normal), I.Q.,Neuroticism, climate,class, area and

multipersonality factors as social desirability, extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence, empathy and dominance.

Dependent Variable

The phenomenon which are wish to explain and predict are the dependent variables. These variables are called dependent variables because they depend upon the occurrence of particular antecedent conditions. In experimental enquiry we manipulate the antecedent conditions in order to discover the ways in which they determine the dependent variables.

A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the experimenter introduces, removes or varies the independent variables(townsend). In the present research problem the dependent variable is socio-cultural environment as the attitude towards Authority, Social, Family and towards their teachers.

(IV) Tools of the study

After the formulation of hypothesis and selection of the sample the next important step was to select suitable tools for the collection of data. The selection of the tools for any study depends upon various factors particularly depending on the objectives of the study. The following tools used for the data collection in the present study.

(a) Neuroticism Scale Questionnaire (N.S.Q.)

By-Ivan H. Scheier

R. B. Cattell

(b) Multi - variable Personality Inventory (M . P. I.)

By - Dr. Taresh Bhatia

Arunima Pathak

(c) Socio - Cultural Environment Attitude Scale

By - Dr. Taresh Bhatiya

Dr. K.B. L. Srivastava

(d) The revised Bhatia's short battery of
performance tests of intelligence
for adults

By - Dr. S.K. Verma & others.

(a) Neuroticism Scale Questionnaire

"The NSQ"

By - Ivan H. Scheier

R. B. Cattell

1. PURPOSE AND VALUE OF THE NSQ

The NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE (NSQ) is a brief, standard,easily administered and scored inventory measuring degree of neuroticism or "neurotic trend." it is suitable for normal and abnormal adults and adolescents.

To Freud's classical dictum: "Anxiety is the central problem in

neurosis,"most modern observers would add : "Neurosis is the central problem in society." Epidemiological studies place the incidence and prevalence of neurosis in our society at anywhere from five to thirty - five percent of the population. Generally, such studies define neurosis as "being in an institution with a diagnosis of 'neurosis', or otherwise in definite need of treatment for neurosis." But the problem is even more severe when we realize that neurosis cannot be regarded as confined within the institution's walls or to the therapist's couch. Some degrees of neurosis exist through the entire population, affecting real - life adjustment and effectiveness. Therefore, the problem of neurosis is not the exclusive province of the clinician, but has to be considered by any practitioner concerned with selection and success in school, occupation, marriage, group relations, etc. It may be dramatically relevant for only five percent of the population, but it has some real relevance to degree of adjustment for the other ninety-five per cent as well.

Measurement is now recognized as a precondition for dealing with neurosis socially or individually. It is commonly necessary to evaluate the extent of neurotic problems in a person or group of persons before effective action can be taken. The IPAT NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE(NSQ) is designed to implement this fundamental measurement precondition. In so doing, it has the following advantages :

(1) It is brief (40 items, 5 to 10 minutes),easy to administer in

individual or mass group form, and easy to score by a standard key - scoring system. It helps diagnosis by giving a quantitative evaluation of neurotic trend without requiring the time of skilled practitioners, leaving them free to concentrate on guidance, therapy, etc.

(2) NSQ scores discriminate not only between neurotics and normals, but also between varying degrees of slighter neurotic trend in persons usually classed as normal. Thus, the NSQ can be usefully applied to the vast numbers of essentially normals for whom assessment of neurotic trend is nevertheless important in occupational acceptability and in understanding and improving adjustment and proficiency.

(3) The NSQ is rooted firmly, by validation research, in the common core of clinical judgement regarding the symptoms and nature of neurosis. As shown in the research literature the numerical value obtained from the NSQ corresponds to what is common to the judgements of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists in regard to neurotic trend. This minimizes confusion due to the well known variation of diagnoses and ratings with subjective preconceptions and perceptual inaccuracies, from practitioner to practitioner. However, it would be unsatisfactory to gain this 100 percent inter-observer "conspect" reliability of diagnosis by merely defining a scale arbitrarily. The objectively-scored, perfect inter-observer reliability must be on not just any test, but on a test which has a firm meaningful relation to neurosis. Accordingly, the following sections give a brief ac-

count of the research which developed the NSQ's meaningfulness(Validity) as a neuroticism measure.

2. WHAT THE TEST MEASURES

The NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE(NSQ) is an integral part of the IPAT plan for providing basis measures for each factored personality dimension. This approach rests on a vast array of research defining the functionally unitary personality dimensions(factors)in the normal as well as abnormal personality Clinical studies with the major personality dimensions show that neurotics do not differ from normals on one dimension only, as some have supposed ,but on many personality dimensions at once. Neurotic trend is thus a complex form of deviation involving both innate and environmentally determined inadequacies. However, recent studies show that some six personality dimensions account for the most marked differences between clinically-judged neurotics and normals.

The NSQ test is designed to give a properly weighted total on these six dimensions. Unlike the 16 PF TEST, it does not set out to measure the entire personality, but deals only with that portion of it most intimately bound up with and expressing neurotic trend. These six neurosis-associated dimensions are listed below; first, underlined and with IPAT's usual letter designation at their high-score neurotic-associated pole, followed, in parentheses, by their low-score, opposite-to-neurotic poles.

The Neurotic-Associated Personality Factors Measured by the

NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE(NSQ)

- (1) Factor I Overprotection; Tender-Minded, Cultured, Protected Emotional Sensitivity(vs. Tough-Mindedness)
- (2) Factor F Depressiveness; Inhibited, Sober, Seriousness
(vs. Happy-go-lucky Cheerfulness)
- (3) Factor E Submissiveness, Suggestibility, Dependence
(vs. Dominance)
- (4) Factor O Worry, Guilt Proneness
(vs. Assured Self-Confidence)
- Anxiety (5) Factor Q4 Ergic Tension(from Frustration)
(vs. Calm Relaxation)
- (6) Factor C Ego Weakness or Emotional Immaturity and Instability
(vs. Ego Strength)

The last three dimensions listed above, as indicated, are known to group together in a second-order factor of anxiety and the test provides only one separate subscore for these three dimensions-an anxiety score - which becomes the fourth component of the test. Psychiatric and clinical correlations show that this anxiety factor-measure conforms to the consensus of clinical Judgement as to the nature and level of free anxiety, Research

also shows that about half the differences between neurotics and normals can be accounted for as differences in anxiety level. Thus, anxiety does have a major role in neuroticism, as Freud said, but it is by no means the whole of it. Neuroticism and anxiety are distinct phenomena. Neurotics do not always and necessarily show high anxiety, and normals can be highly anxious.

Consequently, neuroticism and anxiety can be separately measured, and accordingly, IPAT publishes a scale solely for anxiety—the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE.

The present neuroticism scale includes this anxiety factor as only one of several ingredients for a particular diagnostic purpose. Since anxiety can be measured separately in the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE the anxiety contribution in the NSQ is weighted at only approximately a fourth of the total neuroticism score. The upshot of these weighting arrangements is that the Pearson product moment correlation between the NSQ and the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE is very moderate, indicated as .36 on a sample of 83 normals (53 males, 30 females). For practical purposes, this means that the NSQ provides a good deal of information independent of the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE; that is, the information in one test is not merely duplicated by the information in the other. Thus, the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE will provide valid and reliable measurement of anxiety only, defined as manifest, free-floating anxiety, while the NSQ includes substantial emphasis also

on those "bound anxiety," maladjustment, and exhaustion aspects of neuroticism which are deliberately missed in the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE. Even so, the free anxiety component can still be assessed separately in the NSQ, if desired, and given its appropriately heavier weight in the total neuroticism score.

The NSQ, running certain personality factors into a single anxiety score, thus finishes by analyzing neurosis into four components. Table I shows that these four components are distinct and statistically virtually independent of one another, each providing information on psychologically meaningful aspects distinct from the other three. Thus, that a person is near the neurotic-associated pole on one component does not materially raise the probability that he will be high on any of the others. The full-blown severe neurotic is simply the statistically relatively rare person who happens to be high on all components at once. The fifth and final score on the NSQ picks up this overall neurotic trend, because score is the equally-weighted sum of scores on the four separate components.

TABLE 1
PEARSON PRODUCT -MOMENT CORRELATIONS
AMONG THE FOUR COMPONENTS IN THE NEUROTICISM SCALE

	I	F	E	Anxiety
Protected Emotional Sensitivity..... I	X	.28	.08	.12
Depression..... F	.28	X	.11	.15
Submissiveness E	.08	.11	X	.13
Anxiety An	.12	.15	.13	X

Separate subscores are provided because they permit a diagnostic and etiological analysis enabling the clinician to deal more insightfully with a given case. Some of these components (subscores) contribute more prominently to one type of neurosis, while others contribute to other types of neurosis (see Section 8). Thus, the person's profile on the four components not only indicates his "total" neuroticism level, but also helps identify the particular sub-category of neurosis or related clinical category which he comes closest to fitting.

Nevertheless, although a summation of four really different things, the total NSQ test score has greater stability and clinical criterion meaning, and will therefore usually be the main basis for decisions on therapy, job selection, etc. Research has shown that this total score is higher when there is a higher probability that the consensus of clinicians would

place the person in a "neurotic" rather than a "normal" or some other non-neurotic category (see Sections 3, 4, and 8), and this is the primary purpose of the rest.

3. TEST DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Two basic Principles guided test construction :

(1) Neuroticism is defined empirically-as those personality characteristics which actually differ significantly between clinically-judged neurotics and normals.

(2) Prior to arbitration by experiment, any personality characteristic is potentially capable of such discrimination; therefore, the first step was comprehensive and complete measurement of the personalities of neurotics and normals. Every known questionnaire personality dimension was given an opportunity to show whether or not it took significantly different scores for neurotics vs. normals. The test instrument used to provide this comprehensive personality coverage was the 16 PERSONALITY FACTOR or 16 PF TEST(9), which measures sixteen distinct dimensions of personality. Using only 100 to 500 items (according to the number of forms used), this test has been demonstrated to provide the essential information previously available in four to five thousand items representing an exhaustive list of all questionings employed by psychologists relating to personality

In selecting those which were neuroticism-associated from

among the 16 personality-totality dimensions, the scores for 213 clinically-judged neurotics were compared with scores for normals on each of the sixteen dimensions measured by the 16 PF TEST. The dimensions (of factors) chosen to represent neurosis in the NSQ were those six, listed in Section 2, which most significantly discriminated between the neurotics and normals.

Obviously, if the neurotic criterion group is inappropriately chosen, the measurements of neuroticism based on it will be likewise inappropriate. In order to guarantee the widest possible generalizability of the resultant measurements, the neurotic criterion group was carefully selected in accordance with the principles.

The 16 PF TEST picks a maximum of about 30 items which best measure each of sixteen personality dimensions comprehensively covering personality. With the selection of six (out of 16) dimensions as most associated with neurosis vs. normalcy, the total pool of possible neuroticism-measuring items, originally some four to five thousand, thus becomes now a maximum of 180 items (30 for each of the six neurosis-associated dimensions). To this basic pool of 180 items were added 20 items, selected from among a pool of over 100 items analyzed in recent research, because

(a) they discriminated very significantly between clinically-judged neurotics and normals, and

(b) appeared to be at least somewhat different from any of

the four or five thousand items in the total pool from which our research began. From this penultimate pool of 200 items, 40 were finally selected for the NSQ, because they met the following requirements :

(1) maximum differentiation between neurotics and normals, that is, significantly different proportions of response in the item categories, for neurotics as contrasted with normals;

(2) maximum discrimination of degrees of neurotic trend within the normal range.

(3) the ability to measure selectively (correlate with) one and only one of the four components intended in the test.

Among the items which best met the above three most important criteria, strict attention was also given to :

(4) small vocabulary demand and high intelligibility, as rated by several experts and examined in view of comments from users through many years of application (The NSQ is readily intelligible to reading and educational levels down to sixth or seventh grade.);

(5) disguise of test purpose*in order to minimize

(a) deliberate falsification and/or

(b) the possibility of the test itself becoming a stress situation for the examinee.

Application of the five criteria described above reduced the original pool of over four thousand items to 200, and finally to 40. The final

40 item form is therefore a very fine distillate, each item of which represents a one-in-a-hundred survivor out of original item candidates. The final 40 items are distributed among the four personality components and scored as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS IN THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE (NSQ)

NSQ	Question number in	Number	Raw Score
Factor-Component	Test Booklet	of Items	Range
Overprotected, Tender-Minded Sensitivity(I+)	1-5, 21-25	10	0-20
Depressive Overseriousness (F-)	6-10, 26-30	10	0-20
Submissiveness, Dependence (E-)	11-15, 31-35	10	0-20
Anxiety (Q+, Q4+, C-)	16-20, 36-40	10	0-20
TOTAL COMPOSITE SCORE		40	0-80

Each item has three response alternatives, scored 0,1,2, from lower to higher level of neuroticism and any single item contributes to only one of the four components. The total composite neuroticism score is sim-

ply the sum of raw scores on all 40 items in the four components. This amounts to an approximately equal weighting of each component in its contribution to total neuroticism. ** This weighting is essentially proportional to the relative sharpness with which these components discriminate between neurotics and normals, except that the anxiety component is slightly underweighted, as explained in Section 2.

Following the usual canons of good test construction, items were balanced for response set. Thus, a left-side response contributes to high score as often as a right-side response, and, in each component except anxiety, a "yes" or "agree" response contributes to high score as often as a "no" or "disagree" response. In the anxiety-component, high score is more often associated with "yes" than with "no" because tendency to agree, in any type of item, is known to associate with higher anxiety level. The "yes-ness" in keying anxiety items thus adds to their intrinsic effectiveness as anxiety-measuring.

The test is arranged in a four-page booklet. The front cover page gives instructions for taking the test, plus two items which serve both as examples and as buffers. The test proper follows on the inside two pages, 20 items to a page in cyclical order as between the four components, and with the least threatening items placed earlier in the test, wherever possible. The back cover page contains arrangements for recording of test scores as well as for related clinical comment.

4. REALIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Reliability

Table 3 reports the homogeneity(or consistency) coefficients of reliability. Each of these is, of course, a correlation of parts of any scale with the other parts at one occasion of testing. For the four component scales the coefficient in each case is a split-half by a random split (five out of ten on one side and five on the other) with the two parts correlated. These values are corrected to full sub-scale length by the Spearman-Brown formula. For the total test the homogeneity coefficient is of the parallel split ("herringbone") type, i.e., one half of each sub-scale is on each side, and the correlation of the two parts is corrected to full test length to be comparable with the other coefficients.

Except for the slightly lower E component, the reliabilities for these brief sub-scales are of the order of $+ .60$ to $+ .70$, which is suitable for work involving discrimination between groups and, if used cautiously, for providing at least rough "leads" in diagnosing the individual case. It should be remembered, too, that the Table 3 reliability values are dependent on the sample used, and would have been considerably higher if neurotics had been included with normals in our sample, since neurotics differ from normals systematically and significantly on all these components, so that the scatter would be larger.

TABLE 3

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTLY FOR THE NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE (NSQ):

SPLIT HALF CONSISTENCY COEFFICIENTS *

Fender- Minded- ness(I)	Depress- sion(F)	Submiss- iveness	Anxiety	Total Test Neuroticism Score
+ .55	+ .57	+ .47	+ .70	+ .67

The reliability of the components is, of course, lowered by their sheer brevity.*The reliabilities attained with these 10-item scales are,in fact, rather impressive when one considers that, customarily, 40-or 50-item scales are the minimum for measuring one thing(e.g.,in intelligence testing)."Leads" suggested by the brief 10-item scales can, if desired,be properly followed up by the more reliable measurements for each component available in the 16 PF TEST or the IPAT ANXIETY SCALE (6, 9),where 30 to 40 items are available for measuring each component.**

Validity

Two types of validity are reported: Concept (Construct) and Concrete(4).

(1) Concept (or Construct) validity is the correlation of the items in a given scale with the factor(concept,dimension,functional unit)they are designed to measure. These figures indicate the degree to which the

items in the anxiety component scale actually measure the anxiety dimension as defined empirically and factor analytically; and the same for each of the other three component scales. Values are not given for the total neuroticism score because, as noted before, this is not a unitary concept or single dimension, but is instead a composite of the four distinct components for which concept validities are separately given. The concept validities for each of the four NSQ components are as follows :

Tender mindedness

(I) = +.74

Depressio (F)=+.76

Submissiveness (E) =+.69

Anxiety=+.84

(2) Concrete validity is the correlation of the test with life performances and categories; in short, with a "pointed out" criterion in everyday life. There is an almost indefinite number of such relationships which might be of interest to a psychologist or educator, but we must concentrate here on the main concrete ("external") criterion towards which NSQ test construction was oriented-the ability to discriminate significantly between clinically-chosen neurotics and normals. To check on this point, the NSQ was administered to 102 clinically-judged neurotics (53 males, 49 females) at ten different institutional centers (to compensate for possible biases in diagnosis local to any one center). The 102 neurotics total NSQ

scores were found to be considerably higher than those for 1,068 normals, the difference being confirmed at a very high level of statistical confidence (beyond the .0005 level). * That is, the NSQ is very definitely a test of neurosis in the concrete validity clinical criterion sense, for neurotics score significantly higher than normals on it.

Far more extensive supplies of direct NSQ validity data will soon become available, as the test is routinely used in clinics, industry, schools, etc. These data will be published periodically in the IPAT INFORMATION BULLETIN series, and forwarded promptly to NSQ users. Fortunately, however, a considerable amount of somewhat less direct concrete criterion validity data already exist on the neuroticism levels of some 4,000 persons in some 50 clinical and occupational categories. Most of these data, reviewed in Section 8, are less direct in the sense that they did not arise directly from the present NSQ, but rather from that portion of the more comprehensive 16 PF TEST(9) to which the NSQ corresponds (see Section 2). That is, precisely the same four factor-components as are measured in the NSQ are measured by the 16 PF, and can be weighted exactly as weighted in the NSQ. When these scores are converted into sten score normative units, to the general population (see Section 8), they are almost exactly comparable from test to test (16 PF to NSQ), just as I.Q.'s can be comparable from test to test, even though measured by different items. That is, even though the 16 PF does not use the same items as the NSQ, it

measures demonstrably the same components (as well as many other components) and places the person in a percentile or other normative relation to the population on these components, exactly as the NSQ does.

The data in Table 5, Section 8 (some directly on the NSQ and some indirect, as described above) show that the following clinical categories have very significantly higher total composite neuroticism score than do normals: Neurotics (all types together in population proportions, Number in group=315); Anxiety Reaction Neurotics (N=84); Depressive Reaction Neurotics (N=42); Male Convicts (N=561); Alcoholics (N=111); Narcotics Users (N=103); Male Homosexuals (N=133); and several other groups of clinical interest. Each of these can be read as a concrete criterion validity statement, because it means that the test significantly discriminates between members of that category and normalcy (the data on the 315 neurotics being a confirmation of the crucial concrete validity just reported for the external criterion on 102 neurotics). Study of Section 8 will show that the same types of criterion validity statement can be made in many cases for each of the four NSQ component scores as well as total score, and in items of some occupational as well as clinical categories. Thus, on indirect as well as direct evidence, we already have an impressive series of concrete (criterion) validities for the NSQ.

5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION

The test is in the form of a single four-page booklet. Instruc-

tions and two practice questions are on the front cover page, followed on the two inside pages by the 40 questions of the test proper. Responses to the three-alternative items are marked directly on the test booklet. The back cover page is used by the examiner only, to record scores and related comments.

For either individual or group administration a well-lighted, quiet room with adequate writing surfaces is needed. The client or the examinee fills out the information at the top of the cover page. The test administrator then reads aloud the very simple test instructions while the examinee reads along with him and answers the sample questions. The administrator reads the instructions slowly, encourages questions on them, and answers such questions before allowing the test proper to begin. Of course, his answers should not disclose the nature of the test instrument as a measure of neuroticism, and he should avoid referring to the test as a "neurosis" questionnaire.

After the instructions have been covered, the examinee begins the test proper. He may work at his own pace without interference, unless he is apparently having grave reading difficulties, in which case the administrator may read the questions aloud to him (if a private administration) or explain meanings of words in question. Clients who are spending too much time because of overlong pondering on each question should be reminded of instruction No. 3 on the cover page of the test booklet. The test is untimed,

but typically requires no more than five to ten minutes for clients who are not too severely disturbed and are above seventh or eighth grade educational level . Before permitting the examinee to leave the testing room, the administrator checks carefully that every question has been marked with one and only one answer.

The test can be administered either privately, to one individual at a time, or in group form to as many as several hundred persons at one time. An administrator and an appropriate number of assistants are desirable, but, if necessary, the test instructions and items are clear and easy enough so that self-administration is feasible for clients who possess a minimum of responsibility . In such cases, examinees should be reminded that they are to complete every item on the test, and that they should not consult with any one else in deciding their answers.

The NSQ can be re-administered to the same persons at intervals of as little as two weeks, e.g., to determine fluctuations in neuroticism level over time and/or in response to therapy or other conditions, for subjects apparently show negligible memory for particular responses made, after two weeks or more. If an even shorter re-testing interval is desired requiring different items in equivalent scales at each occasion of testing.

6. SCORING THE TEST BOOKLET

The test is scored directly from the test booklet. Higher scores mean more neurotic trend, to a degree indicated by the standardization.

Proceed as follows :

(1) Scan the test booklet to ascertain that one and only one answer has been marked for each question. When, rarely, this condition is not met, proceed as described in the footnote below.

(2) Place the scoring stencil on the test booklet, reading off the raw scores and adding to give the total neuroticism scores(also, if desired, the raw scores for each of the four neuroticism components). Simple, standard rules for placing and using the key are printed on the key itself.

(3). If desired, convert the raw scores obtained to standard normative scores (relative to the population) as explained in Section 7.

(B) MULTI-VARIABLE PERSONALITY INVENTORY(MPI)

- DR. TARESH BHATIA

- ARUNIMA PATHAK

Essentially personality consists of those permanent or semi-permanent modes of behaviour which characterise an individual and make him or her different from other people. These individual differences are called 'traits' (Hans Eysenck).

The 'Multi-Variable Personality Inventory' (MPI) has been used for measuring the different personality variables of an individual. The present inventory measures ten important variables of an individual.

To make a scientific selection of the variables of personality,

15 relevant and meaningful variables of personality were taken. These 15 variables were given to seven experts in the field of psychology, for approval. The total number of variables over which the experts were unanimous were ten and these were further given to a group of another 5 experts to examine the content and format of these variables. These experts were almost unanimous regarding these ten variables and thus they were retained for the final form of the inventory. These variables were:

(a). Social Desirability - The state or quality of being socially desirable.

(b). Extraversion - A person whose basic orientation is towards the external world. Extraversion (and introversion, its dimensional opposite) can be investigated by whole range of personality tests. Extraverts are out - going, sociable, rather impulsive and require constant stimulation from the environment.

(c). Psychoticism - Tendency of suffering from several mental arrangements.

(d). Dogmatism - Tendency of declaring opinion arrogantly. A somewhat unfashionable term related to the idea of closed-mindedness or the inability to form new cognitive systems of various kinds (Perceptual, conceptual etc).

(e). Ego-ideal - Individual's ideal perception or experience himself. The ideal standard against which the Ego evaluates its activity and

qualities.

(f). Alienation - The feeling that one's life has no meaning that the human and natural world around one is impersonal mechanistic and unsympathetic. Person's scoring high would be suspicious, over - sensitive getting unusual sensations and sensory distortions.

(g). Emotional Instability :-Unhappy, nervous, emotionally labile, fearful, anxious and depressed. Person scoring high would be indicate that the individual has serious personality problems and would need psychological and psychiatric assistance.

(h). Self-Confidence - Belief in one's own abilities.

(i). Empathy - The ability to share and accept another person's feelings, while respecting their dignity and refraining from value and judgements.

(j) Dominance :- Certain personality as being dominant over others having control or authority or influence.

Item Selection

It was decided to write 15 to 20 items under each of the 10 variabes. In this way an initial pool of 185 items were ready for the entire Inventory. These -items were given to five experts for a rating. The items with 100 percent approval were retained and rest were dropped. Thus after the initial tryout, the 45 items were left. These items were further passed on to three experts with a request to rate each items on a nine point

scale(Extremely undesirable to Extremely desirable) in order to measure the social desirability tendency the items having value less than or equal to 5.00(Mean Value) were rejected. Thus 20 items were dropped and 120 items were retained for further analysis.

The inventory was administered to the subjects of the sample of 300 students (Male and Female) for the purpose of item-analysis. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 22 years. Subjects were asked to respond to items as 'Yes or No'. Items measuring of particular variable positively and responded as 'True or Yes' given a score of one. The negatively worded items were given a score of zero for a true response and a score of one for false response. The higher the score, the higher was the subject on that variable. Item-analysis was done with the help of the method between two extreme upper and lower groups, as described by Anastasi(1968). Total 120 items were of good discriminative value, thus 20 items were dropped. In the final inventory there 100 'Yes-'No' type items.

Reliability

The coefficient of reliability was determined by test-retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 20 days to a sample of 150 subjects. The test-retest reliability co-efficient for each dimension of the scale was found out as follows-

S.N.		Variables	Retest Reliability
1.	a	Social Desirability	.88
2.	b	Extraversion	.84
3.	c	Psychoticism	.79
4.	d	Dogmatism	.81
5.	e	Ego-Ideal	.83
6.	f	Alienation	.87
7.	g	Emotional Instability	.84
8.	h	Self Confidence	.91
9.	i	Empathy	.94
10.	j	Dominance	.89

The split-half reliability method was computed for estimating the internal consistency and equivalence, which was found .89. Thus both these reliabilities are significant which indicate that the scale is highly consistent and reliable.

Validity

The Empirical Validity of the scale was found out by correlating the scale with some external criterion that is Multivariable personality Inventory by B.S.Muthayya. Both the test were administered to sample of 100 subjects and correlation was found out between different variables which were common in both the tests, indicated positive and significant correlation. Also the total score of the present inventory is high and significantly correlated with Muthayya's personality inventory total score ($r=.77$).

Administration of the Inventory

It is a self administrating inventory. There is no time limit for answering it. However most of groups should finish it in about 20 minutes, though there will be a few individual who would take much longer time. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answers to the statement. They are constructed to have differences in individual's reaction to various situations.

Scoring Key

Scoring Key of the present Inventory is given as follows; give one score for the following responses, otherwise give zero score.

Variables	Yes Response (Items having Yes)	No Response (Items Having No)
A. Social Desirability	1,11,21,31,41,51,61, 71,81,91.	-----
B. Extraversion	32,42,52,62,82	2,12,22,72,92 .
c. Psychoticism	-----	3,13,23,33,43, 53,63,73,83,93
D. Dogmatism	4,14,24,34,44,54, 64,74,84,94	-----
e. Ego - Ideal	5,15,25,35,45,55, 65,75,85,95	----- -----
f. Alienation	6,16,26,36,46,56, 66,76,86,96	-----
g. Emotional Instability	7,17,37,47,57,67, 77,87,97	27
h. Self Confidence	8,18,28,38,48,68, 78,88,98	58
i. Empathy	9,19,29,39,49,59, 69,79,89,99	59
j. Dominance	10,20,30,40,50,60, 70,80	90,100

(C) Socio-Cultural Environment Attitude Scale

By- Dr. Taresh Bhatia

Dr. K.B.L. Srivastava

Research in environment psychology encompasses a broad spectrum of topics, including perceptual and cognitive processes, orientations to places and settings, social and behavioural processes and environmental design and environmental problems.

An increasing body of knowledge and theory has focussed on cognitions, preceptions, meanings attachments and attitudes to places at all levels of scale (Down and Stea 1973). Such research includes studies of environmental meaning, the feelings people have about places, the effect of various dimensions of places on behaviour.

Development of the Scale :-

The purpose of constructing the attitude scale is to measure attitude towards socio-cultural environment. It is Likert type scale consisting of 46 items with five alternative statements in each. The items are related to following sub-areas -

- (a) Social attitude
- (b) Attitude towards family
- (c) Attitude towards their teachers
- (d) Attitude towards authority

Item - Analysis

It was decided to write items under each of the four areas. In this way an initial pool of 75 items were ready for the scale. These items were given to five experts for rating. The items with 100 percent approval were retained and rest were dropped. Thus after the initial try out the 61 items were left.

The scale was administered to the subjects of the sample of 250 for the purpose of item - analysis. The age range of the subjects was 20 to 40 years. Subjects were asked to respond in terms of their agreement or disagreement with the items in a five point continuum namely strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree and strongly disagree. Item analysis was done with the help of the method between two groups. Discriminative values were computed for item-selection. All the items were then arranged in descending order of their 't' values. Out of 61 items, the first 46 items were selected for the final form of the scale. Thus these items are presented in the simple statements and provide five alternative response options graded on a given point scale.

Reliability - The coefficient of reliability was determined by test - retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 30 days to a sample of 100 subjects. The test-retest reliability coefficient for each area of the scale was found out as follows-

Sub-areas	Test -Retest Reliability
a. Social Attitude	.84
b. Attitude towards family	.91
c. attitude towards their teachers	.81
d. Attitude towards authority	.87
TOTAL	.89

Validity

The validity of the scale was established with the help of construct validity on the basis of interval consistency.

Administration

It is a self administrating scale. There is no time limit for answering it. However most of the groups should finish it in about 15 minutes. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answers to the statement.

Scoring Key

It is a five point scale, the scoring of which has been objectified by assigning five to one score respectively for five alternatives of the positive items, rated strongly agree to strongly disagree. For the negative items the scores assigned to each of alternatives have been reversed. They range from one to five for five alternatives.

The following table shows item distribution in the various subareas :-

Sub-areas	TOTAL ITEMS	Positive Items	Negative Items
a. Social Attitude	10	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 9,10	-----
b. Attitude towards family	25	11,12,13,14,15,16 17,18,19,20,21,22 23,24,25,26,27,28, 29,33,34,35	19,28,30, 31,32
c. Attitude towards their Teachers	03	36,37	38
d. Attitude toward ds authority	08	39,44,45,46	40,41,42,43
TOTAL ITEMS	46	36	10

(D) The revised Bhatia's short battery of performance tests of Intelligence for adults

By - Dr. S.K. Verma

& others

A number of verbal and performance tests of intelligence are

available in India. Amongst the performance tests, the 'Bhatia's Battery of performance Tests of Intelligence is perhaps the most widely used because it is easy to administer, score and interpret. The credit goes to Dr. C.M. Bhatia who standardized this battery, simplified the scoring procedure and provided local norms, both for the literate and the illiterate subjects separately. This battery consists of five sub-tests and requires 45 to 60 minutes for its full administration.

In order to reduce the testing time, Murthy (1966) advocated the use of Kohs Block Design and the Pass Along tests-as a short battery, which was found to be as sensitive as that of the full battery. It uses the same administration and scoring procedures except that the sum of the scores on two tests are multiplied by 2.5 and the Bhatia's norms are consulted to arrive at an I.Q. This Battery was originally standardized for the individuals in the age range of 11-16 years and is used on adults (above 16 years of age) as well on the assumption that intelligence does not increase beyond 16 years of age. As such there is no norms for adults. What-so-ever norms are in use were developed four decades back only on male population and on 2 educational groups (literate and illiterate). Therefore, there is an urgent need for upward revision of this battery so that one can use this on adults as well, with greater confidence and certainty.

It also desirable to have norms for different educational categories because the subjects of different educational backgrounds have dif-

ferent psychological test sophistication affecting the responses on tests (Wig Verma and Pershad, 1974, 1983, Pershad, 1977 and Verma 1978)

Some of the individual also plays an important role in influencing the performance of an individual on an intelligence test because in our country males and females have different roles and responsibilities in almost every sphere of life.

The present study was designed keeping in view the above considerations and the need felt to prepare the norms for adults covering the entire spectrum of age, educational and sex.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bhatia's Battery of Performance Tests of Intelligence is frequently used in our country both for clinical and non-clinical population because Indian norms both for literate and illiterate subjects are available (Bhatia, 1955). This test of intelligence measures 3 things :

(i). General Mental Ability

(ii). Spatial factor, and

(iii). Memory.

The full battery consists of five sub-tests:

(i). Kohs' Block Design Test

(ii). Pass Along Test

(iii). Pattern drawing

(iv). Immediate memory span

(v). Picture construction.

'Kohs' Block Design' measures the abstract reasoning of the subject whereas 'Pass Along Test' measures the practical ability. Both 'Picture construction' and 'Pattern Drawing' tests measure the spatial ability and 'Immediate Memory Test' measures the short-term memory span of the subject. The four performance tests (leaving Immediate Memory) give a 'performance quotient' which is akin to the 'intelligence quotient'.

The full battery requires 45 to 60 minutes for its administration. An attempt was made to reduce the time of testing. It was noticed that the Block Design, Test and the Pass Along test could give an accurate I.Q. on clinical and non-clinical populations (Murthy, 1966) and is called short scale. This short scale requires 20-30 minutes for its administration and is also used for measuring I.Q. of the subjects beyond 16 years of age with an assumption that intelligence does not increase beyond this age. During the adulthood individual learns from social experiences. In other words, fluid intelligence classes its development at the age of 15 or 16 years but crystallized intelligence which is more important for verbal behaviour continues to develop probably because of continuing and competitive interactions with people in society, at work and by use of the resources of information in put (Verma, Pershad, Singh and Singh, 1982). Unfortunately separate norms of this scale are not made on the subjects beyond the age of 16 years. Therefore, there is an urgent need for upward revision of this scale so that one

can use it on adults as well, with greater confidence and certainty.

It is also desirable to have norms for different educational categories because the subjects of different educational backgrounds have different psychological test sophistication affecting the responses on tests (Wig, Verma and Pershad, 1974, 1983; Pershad, 1977 and Verma, 1978).

Moreover, cognitive test scores are generally found to have high correlation with the education of the tests (Pershad, 1977). Any educational experiences the individual undergoes, should be reflected in this performance on tests sampling the relevant aspects of behaviour (Anastasi, 1963). Many other research workers also feel that education is an important variable on psychological test (Sorokin, 1947; D'Amato, 1970). This fact, however is never taken into consideration fully while preparing the norms. The question here arises, why we have forgotten to do so? There are two possible answers to this question:

Firstly, while preparing the norms we don't care about the differences in the two cultures and their development. In the developed countries probably everyone is required to undergo a formal basic education whereas in the developing and underdeveloped countries a large proportion do not get the similar opportunity and a wide disparity in the schoolings of the population existed. Therefore, there is a need for norms which are based on education of the subjects.

Secondly while preparing the norms for intelligence tests we

are trying to compare the subjects with the average norms of the nation irrespective of the group of culture to which he/She belongs. An individual should be compared with the individuals of the same group or culture to which he/she belongs. Therefore, no illiterate person should be compared with an educated person who has different capabilities, experiences, facilities, aspirations and avenues and opportunities. It is, therefore, to have local, specific and relevant norms which are based on schooling of the subjects belonging to the specific group. This need is likely to be continued longer until and unless equality of educational opportunities are provided to all (Mahajan et al. 1987).

Farrell(1982) opined that Indian educational opportunities could not be provided to all unless four conditions like equality of access, equality of survival, equality of output and equality outcome are fulfilled. These conditions are hard to be met and with the best efforts India's literacy cannot enrich even 80% by the end of 21st century.

Besides the variables like age and education, sex is another important variable which can influence the performance of an individual on an intelligence test. Sex differences were reported with regard to performance on intelligence tests. Girls were found to be superior to boys on the performance tests. It was also revealed that boys developed the differentiation of abilities in themselves earlier than girls (Hundal, 1969).

The role that sex plays is important in our country because males and females have different responsibilities in almost every sphere of life. As compared to males, females have less opportunities and fewer contacts, with other individuals in the community as they still live in home and look after the domestic and household issues. On the other hand, during the process of occupational and social interactions outside the home, males have frequent and broader links or contacts with other persons. Therefore, it can be assumed that males act and respond differently because of their broader outlook and interactions with other persons in the society. Therefore, a male should be compared with the males of same age and education and a female should be compared with the females of same age and education, so no female can be compared with the male who has different outlook of the life (Mahajan et. al. 1987).

Socio-economic background and the familial environment play an important role on the development of intelligence. Children from higher economic status homes scored higher on intelligence tests than the other groups (Murlidharan, 1970). Environment variants and intellectual performance of young children of parents from middle and low and high and low were found to be significantly different (Singhal, 1969).

Nutrition is another variable which seems to be linked with mental development. Malnourished children showed noticeable declines in intellectual area and the degree of intellectual deficiency was positively related to the severity of malnutrition (Warner and Murlidharan, 1970, Pasricha

et. al. 1972; Dharma, 1973, Ghai et. al. 1973, Metha et. al., 1975, Kalra et. al. 1980).

Another variable which can influence the intelligence is the order of birth in the family. It was reported that as the size of the family increases the children's I.Q. decreases. The eldest child tends to do much better than later born children in general and also higher I.Q. scores (Doughlas, Ross and Simpson, 1968, Davie et. al. 1972).

Intelligence is somewhat related to different caste groups. Kundu (1970) compared the intelligence test scores of Bhil and high caste Hindu delinquents and non-delinquents. It was found that Bhil delinquents differed significantly in intelligence scores from Bhil non delinquents on Bhatia's Battery of performance Tests of Intelligence. Similarly high caste Hindu delinquents and non delinquents differed significantly in the test scores.

After reviewing the various studies conducted on the variables which can influence the performance of an individual on intelligence tests and keeping all the needs in mind this project was launched with the following aims and objectives :-

Objective :-

The main objective of the study was to develop norms of the Bhatia's Short Battery of Performance Tests of intelligence for adults belonging to different age, education and sex groups.

Corollary to this following two sub objectives were also set :

1. To find out the concurrent validity of the Bhatia's Short

Battery of performance Tests of intelligence for Adults (correlation with other tests of intelligence)

2. To find out the relationship of the scores of Bhatia's Short Battery of performance Tests of Intelligence with age, education and sex of the adult subjects.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sample :-

The present study was conducted in clinical psychology unit of the department of psychiatry, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. The attendants of the patients who were referred for psychological assessments and psychodiagnostic evaluations, were requested to participate in the study. Seven hundred twenty apparently healthy adult subjects in the age range of 20-59 years were included. It also included 50 psychiatric patients. A 4x3x2 design as shown below was followed :

TABLE 1

	Male			Female			
Education	-----			-----			Total
Age in years	0-5	6-9	10+	0-5	6-9	10+	
20-29	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
30-39	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
40-49	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
59-59	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
Total	120	120	120	120	120	120	720

Procedure

The subjects were appraised of objectives of the research program and on their consent they were administered the Bhatia's Short Battery of Performance Tests of Intelligence consisting 'Block Design' and 'Pass Along' tests. The procedure of the administration of the scale remained same as described in the manual.

The time taken by the subjects was noted accurately in seconds with the help of stop watch (fraction of a second was rounded off). On some of the subjects, where possible one other test of intelligence amongst

Hindi WAIS-R Verbal, Wechsler's Adult Performance Intelligence Scale (Indian Adaptation), Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices was also administered.

Row scores of Kohs' Block and Pass Along tests were converted into standard scores with an assumed mean of 100 and SD of 15 according to the following formula :

$$T.Q. = \left(\frac{x - \text{Mean}}{S.D.} \times 15 \right) + 100 \text{ (Garrett 1971)}$$

Modification in Scoring :-

While administering the Kohs' Block and the Pass Along tests on the adult subjects for the purpose of standardization of Bhatia's Short Battery of Performance Tests of Intelligence, the experience and observations of the researchers about the scoring of these two tests was not satisfactory especially for the deprived subjects (low literacy level, rural background, poor SES, etc.). It was noticed that many of them were unable to proceed beyond first two designs of the Block design and the pass Along tests, thus, obtaining low scores. On account of this the discriminating capacity of the short battery has been low (Pershad, Arunima, Verma, 1988). It was further observed that the few of these subjects were quick in solving the problems presented of them while others have been taking more time. In spite of this difference they obtained the same scores. These two problems compelled the researchers to modify the scoring procedure, to enable

them to increase the discriminating capacity of the scores. After a loud thinking (using "thinking aloud method") and discussion with the colleagues the range of the score for each item was doubled. Instead of giving score for the block of each minute the scoring was resorted for the block of 30 seconds each. The two scoring procedures, the original and modified are given below in table 2.

TABLE 2

Time limits for scoring Kohs' Block pass Along Tests

Original

Modified

KOHS, BLOCK DESIGN TEST

			91-120	"	-1
			121+	"	-0
Last 50% designs i.e. VI to X					
upto 60	secs	-3	upto 30	"	-6
			31-60	"	-5
61-120	"	-2	61-90	"	-4
			91-120	"	-3
121-180	"	-1	121-150	"	-2
			151-180	"	-1
180+	"	-0	181+	"	-0

Max Possible Score = 25 Max Possible Score =50

PASS ALONG TEST

First 50% designs i.e I to IV

Modified method = $(X - 8.68/3 - 65 \times 15) + 100$

For Pass Along Test

Original Method = $(X - 6.03/1.75 \times 15) + 100$

Modified Method = $(X - 11.0/3.07 \times 15) + 100$

Upto 60 secs.	-3	Upto 30 "	-4
61-120 "	-1	31-60 "	-3
121+ "	-0	61-90 "	-2
		91-120 "	-1
		121+ "	-0

Last 50% designs i.e I to IV

Upto 60 sec	-3	Upto 30 secs.	-6
61-120 "	-2	31-60 "	-5
121-180 "	-1	61-90 "	-4
181+ "	-0	91-120 "	-3
		121-150 "	-2
		151-180 "	-1
		181+ "	-0

Max. Possible Score = 20

Max. Possible Score = 40

Besides the original procedure this scoring procedure was also adopted firstly on 210 low literate subjects, including both males and females. The range of the obtained scores in the modified scoring procedure

was almost doubled as expected. In the original method it was 2-13 and 3-12 whereas in the modified it rose to 3-23 and 6-21 for the Kohs' Block Design test and the Pass Along test respectively. The means and S.Ds of the original and the modified methods are given in Table 3. The correlations between the two scoring procedures were found to be very high and satisfactory (97 and 96 for Block Design and Pass Along Tests respectively).

TABLE 3

Comparison of the two scoring methods (N=210)

Original		Modified
Koh's Block Design test		
Range	2-13	3-23
Mean	4.81	8.61
S.D.	2.05	3.65
Pass Along test		
Range	3-12	6-12
Mean	6.03	11.0
S.D.	1.73	3.07

The standard score assuming mean of 100 and S.D. of 15 were determined from the original and the modified procedures separately to find out whether the modified scoring procedure was finer than the original one or not. Formula used to convert the raw score into the standard score (called Test Quotient=T.Q.) separately for two sub-tests is given

below :

$$\text{Standard Score} = \text{T.Q.} = \left(\frac{X - M}{S.D} \times 15 + 100 \right) + 100 +$$

For Kohs'Block Test

$$\text{Original Method} = \left(\frac{X - 4.81}{2.05} \times 15 \right) + 100$$

$$\text{Modified method} = \left(\frac{X - 8.68}{3.65} \times 15 \right) + 100$$

For pass along Test

$$\text{Original Method} = \left(\frac{X - 6.03}{1.75} \times 15 \right) + 100$$

$$\text{Modified method} = \left(\frac{X - 11.0}{3.07} \times 15 \right) + 100$$

Comparison of increase in T.Q. points for each raw scores

Converted T.Q. points for the raw scores

R.S.	Kohs' block		Pass Along	
	Original	Modified	Original	Modified
1	72	68	57	51
2	79	73	65	56
3	87	77	74	61
4	94	81	83	67
5	101	85	91	71
6	109	89	100	76
7	116	93	108	80
8	123	97	117	85
9	131	101	125	90
10	138	105	134	95
,	,	,	,	,
,	,	,	,	,
,	,	,	,	,

It showed that the modified procedure could assess even a lower T.Q. than was possible with the original procedure. In the original method an increase of one (raw score) increased the standard score by 7-8 points on the Block Design test and 8-9 on the Pass Along test whereas with modified procedure the same increase in raw score caused an increase of only 4-5 points of standard score. This indicated a greater sensitivity of the

modified scoring procedure maintaining a high correlation with the original one. Keeping in view the above considerations i.e. greater sensitivity of the modified scoring procedure and finer grouping or placing of the subjects, the modified procedure was used in the present research and the tables of norms were preprepared following the same method.

(v) The Collection of data :-

The data was collected from the districts of Bundelkhand region of U.P. which were Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Mahoba. As stated earlier 100 criminals within age of 20 to 40 belonging to I.P.C. 302, 307 and dacoity were taken and similiary 100 normal persons within same age group and same areas were taken.

In Jalaun district mainly Rampura block, kuthaund block, mahewa block and Kadaura block were area of operation.

In Banda District, visiting areas were Karvi, Manikpur Baberu, Jaspura, nareini, pailani and belt of Kain river. In Hamirpur the investigator along with his group studied in criminal belt of Gohand Muskara, and kurara. In mahoba. the visited areas, are soopa, Galiah, charkhari etc.

Jhansi in comparison to other District of Bundelkhand region of U.P. has less graph of crime therefore only Jhansi and Moth were visited.

Lalitpur was found peaceful area but some localities and area within Lalitpur were of great importance in this research The normal persons (100) who lived in same situation and area were studied most of the

persons were Farmers, teacher, Govt. employees, and Agriculturalists.

During collection of Data the areas were distributed into areas of criminals belt- (i) uneducated belt (ii) educated belt. (As mentioned in sample)

(vi) **The Statistical Analysis**

The statistical operation followed for the present research involved the parametric and non-parametric techniques.

Mean ,S.D. and 't' test were used for finding out the significant differences between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment , neuroticism and their personality factors. Quartiles were computed for getting highest and lowest 25 % cases on different personality factors as high and low.

Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

Chi-Square was used for finding out the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level, view about Crime-season , areas and classes.

CHAPTER-IV

(The Data : Its Analysis and their Interpretation)

The chapter presents the data, its analysis and their interpretation. The results have been presented according to the following parts to facilitate and understand the whole of the work done .

Part A - Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio- cultural environment.

Part B - To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism.

Part C- To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

Part D- Over all comparison of normal and criminal persons different personality factors.

Part E - The effect of type of persons (normals and criminals) and personality factors (High and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Part A

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the socio-cultural environment attitude of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly towards their socio-cultural environment attitude, 't' test was applied. To

arrive at some definite conclusion, comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on four sub-areas attitudes as social attitude, attitude towards their family, teachers and authority. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different sub-areas of attitude were tabulated. Mean and standard deviations for each group on four sub-areas were calculated separately. To test the null hypothesis 't' test was applied.

Mean, S.D. and Critical Ratio values obtained for each sub-areas of socio-cultural environment attitudes are presented in table No.1.

Table No.1. Mean, S.D. and Critical Ratio values for each sub-areas of socio-cultural environment attitude between normal and criminal persons.

Sub-Areas	Normal		Criminal		critical Ratio
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Social Attitude	32.63	4.47	36.30	6.35	4.72 <.01
Family Attitude	64.41	7.75	68.90	8.85	3.83 <.01
Attitude towards Authority	26.89	5.54	29.52	7.23	2.89 <.01
Attitude towards their teacher	6.19	1.35	6.87	1.67	3.23 <.01
total as	130.12	15.35	141.70	18.14	4.88<.01

Socio-cultural
environment

Significant at
.01 level(2.63)

Attitude

It is evident from table - 1 that that the criminal have more negative attitude towards their socio-cultural environment (141.70) than the normals(130.12). The normal persons of the society have more positive attitude towards socio-cultural environment than the criminal persons. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 4.88) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment. Thus the hypothesis (1) stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors." is rejected.

It may be observed from table No.1 that the criminals have more negative social attitude on the basis of mean score 36.30, while the normal persons. (Mean Score 32.63) have comparatively more positive social attitude. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 4.72) on social attitude. Thus the null hypothesis (1.1) stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons attitude towards social environment." is rejected.

It is also evident from table 1 that the criminals have more negative attitude towards their family on the basis of mean score 68.90, while the normal persons have comparatively more positive attitude (Mean score 64.41) towards their family. The normal and criminal persons differ

significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 3.83)on attitude towards their family. Thus the null hypothesis 1.2 stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons attitude towards family environment." is rejected.

It reveals from table No.1,that the criminals have more negative attitude towards authority (29.52) than the normal persons (26.89). The normal persons of the society have more positive attitude towards authority. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 2.89) on attitude towards authority. Thus the null hypothesis 1.3 stating that,"There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons attitude towards Authority." is rejected.

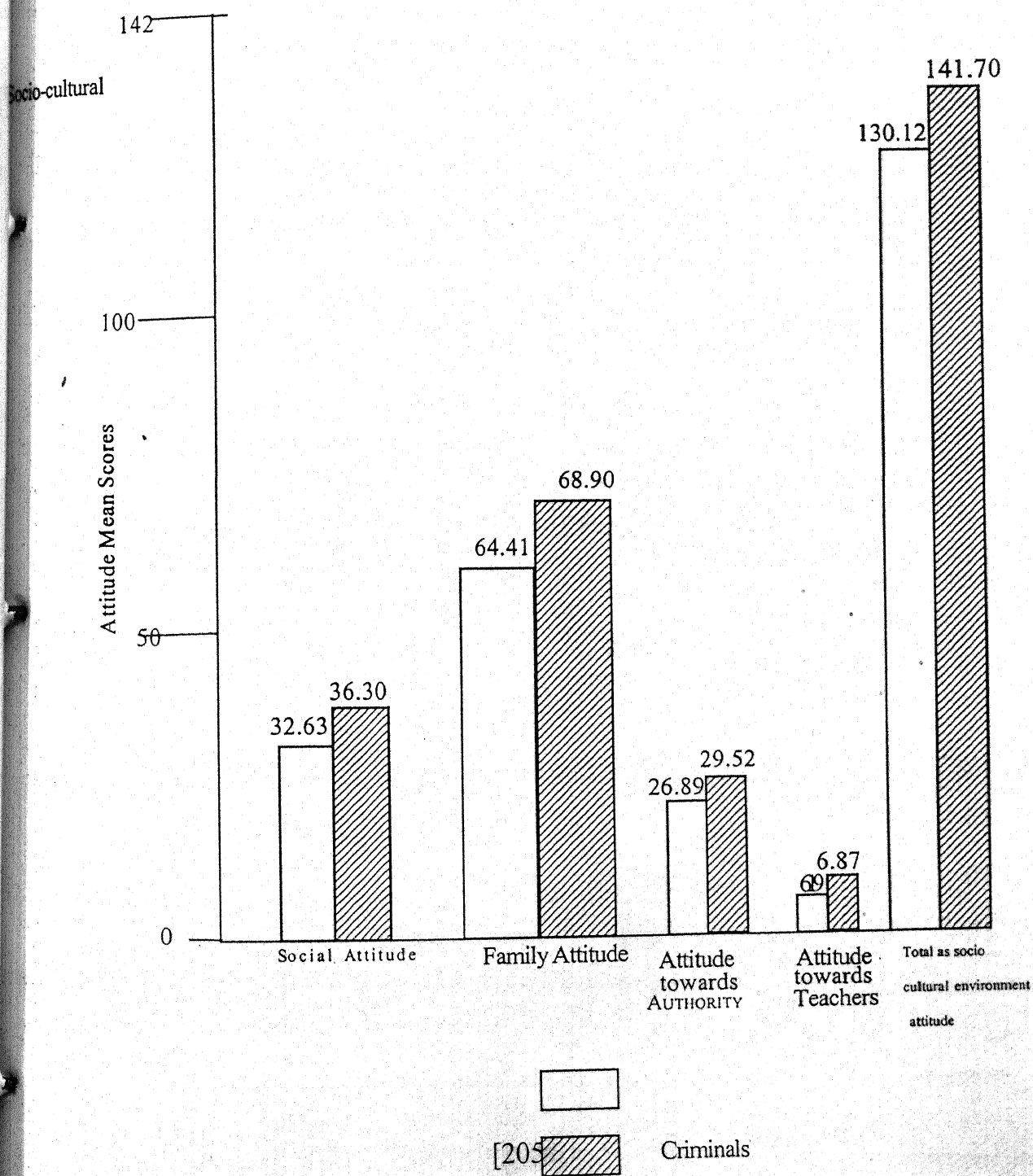
It is also evident from table 1 that the criminal have more negative attitude towards their teachers on the basis of mean score 6.87, while the non-criminals have comparatively more positive attitude (Mean score 6.19) towards their teachers. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 3.23) on attitude towards their teachers. Thus the null hypothesis 1.4 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons attitude towards their teachers." is rejected.

Consequently the normal persons have more positive attitude towards their socio-cultural environment rather than the criminals. Criminals have more negative attitude towards their society, family, authority and

BAR - DIAGRAM 1

Shows socio-cultural environment attitude between normal and criminal persons

(High score indicate negative attitude)



teachers

PART B

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the neuroticism of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly on their neuroticism as over protected, depressive, submissiveness and anxiety, critical ratio was applied.

Mean, S.D. and critical ratio values obtained for each factor-component of neuroticism are presented in table No.2.

TABLE 2. Mean, S.D. and Critical Ratio values for each factor component of neuroticism between normal and criminal persons.

Factor-Component	Normal		Criminal		Critical Ratio	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Overprotected	11.40	2.55	12.82	2.27	4.17	<.01
Depressive	11.72	2.69	9.67	3.14	5.00	<.01
Submissiveness	12.33	2.97	11.57	2.44	2.00	<.05
Anxiety	12.87	3.21	11.08	2.84	4.16	<.01
Neuroticism	48.32	5.75	45.14	4.48	4.35	<.01
Total					.01----->2.63	
					.05----->1.98	

It is evident from table -2 that the criminals have less neuroticism (Mean Score 45.14) than non-criminals (Mean Score 48.32). The normal person have more neuroticism than criminals. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 4.35) on neuroticism. Thus the null hypothesis 2 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism" is rejected.

It may be observed from table -2 that the criminals have more high score on overprotected component (12.82), while normal persons have low mean score 11.40. Thus the criminals are more tender-minded and sensitive. The Criminals of tender-minded do act on their own behalf, they do so on the basis of sensitive situation which is often idealistic and impractical. By contrast, the non-criminals, the touch-minded persons is practical, even shrewd, basing his actions on an objective, logical and realistic evaluation of the evidence, rather than on his feelings. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 4.17) on their overprotected component. Thus the null hypothesis 2.1 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism as overprotected." is rejected.

It is also evident from table -2 that the normal persons have high mean scores 11.72 on depressive component, while criminal persons have low mean scores 9.67. It means that the normal persons are sober, serious, subdued and pessimistic. By contract, the criminal persons are

relatively cheerful, happy-go-lucky and energetic. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level (Critical Ratio 5.00) on depressive component. Thus the null hypothesis 2.2 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism as depressive." is rejected.

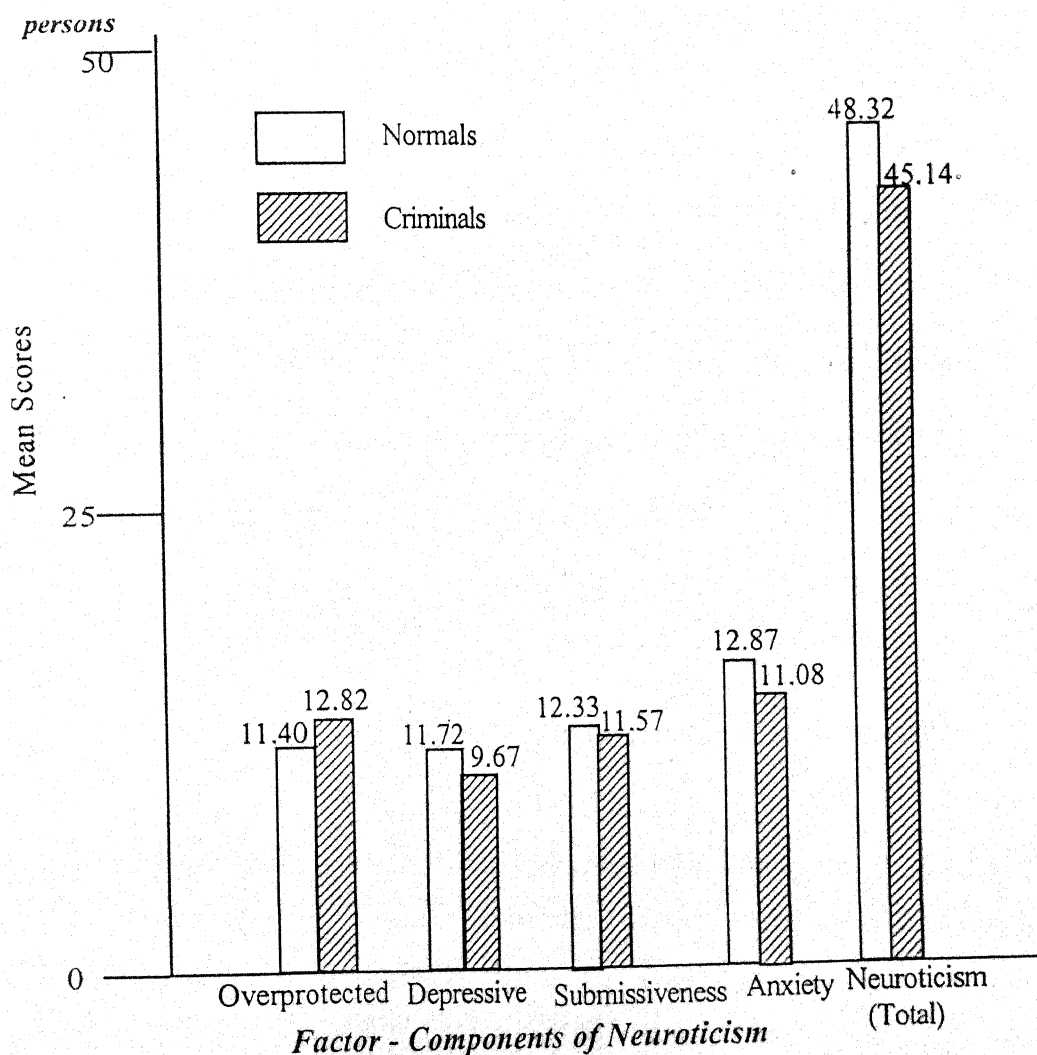
It may be also observed from table-2 that normal persons (Non-Criminals) have high mean scores 12.33 on submissiveness component, while criminals have low mean scores 11.57. It means that the normal persons are more submissive, obedient, and dependant. The submissive person's behaviour may appear quite "considerate", kindly and soft hearted, probably because he fears and avoids the clashes which would result from assertive-hostile behaviour towards others. By contrast, the criminal persons are dominant, assertive, ascendant, aggressive and competitive, even pugnacious. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .05 level (Critical Ratio 2.00) on submissiveness component. Thus the null hypothesis 2.3 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism as submissiveness." is rejected.

It is also evident from table-2 that the normal persons have more high mean score 12.87 on Anxiety component, while criminal persons have low mean score 11.08. Thus the non-criminal have relatively more feeling of anxiety, while the criminal persons show absence of anxiety feelings and symptoms. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01

level (Critical Ratio 4.16) on anxiety component. The null hypothesis 2.4 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticisms anxiety ." is rejected.

Consequently, the normal persons (non -criminals) are more depressive ,submissive and feeling of anxiety, while the criminal persons are more tender-minded and sensitive . They do act on their own behalf and do so on the basis of sensitive intuition which is often idealistic and impractical.As showing in Bar-Diagram-2.

Showing factor -component of neuroticism between normal and criminal



PART C

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly, X^2 (Chi-Square) was applied.

To Study the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' Intelligence level.

The result obtained are presented in the following table-3.

TABLE-3 : Levels of intelligence between normal and criminal persons

Levels of Intelligence				
High		Middle (Average)	Low	TOTAL
NORMALS	5	45	50	100
CRIMINALS	3	25	72	100
TOTAL	08	70	122	200

X^2 10.16 significant at .01 level with d.f. =2

The X^2 value (10.16) indicates that normals and criminals significantly differ at .01 level in terms of intelligence levels. It means intelligence levels are responsible for type of persons. The lower intelligence group is related with crime. Thus the null hypothesis 3 stating that, "There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' Intelligence level." is rejected. The crime-proneness is found in lower intelligence level.

To study the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' view about Crime -Season.

The result obtained are presented in the following table-4

TABLE 4 : View about crime-season of normal and criminal
[211]

persons

SEASON	SUMMER	RAINY	WINTER	TOTAL
NORMALS	32	05	63	100
CRIMINALS	44	08	48	100
TOTAL	76	13	111	200

$X^2 4.60$ Not significant at .05 level with d.f. =2

The X^2 value (4.60) indicates that normals and criminals do not differ significantly at .05 level in terms of view about crime season. We have $X^2 4.60$ with 2 degree of freedom .For these degree of freedom value required for significant at .05 level is 5.99. There is no significant difference at .05 level between normal and criminal persons' view about Crime-Season. Thus the null hypothesis (4) stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' view about Crime-Season ." is selected.

To study the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' areas of living.

The result obtained are presented in the following table-5

Table-5 : Normal and Criminal persons living areas

Areas	Middle	Slum	Kacha Makan	Total
NORMALS	60	19	21	100
CRIMINALS	48	16	36	100
TOTAL	108	35	57	200

X^2 5.52 Not significant at .05 level d.f. =2

The X^2 value (5.52) indicates that normal and criminal persons do not differ significantly at .05 level in terms of their living areas. We have X^2 5.52 with 2 degree of freedom . For these degree of freedom value required for significant at .05 level is 5.99. There is no significant difference at .05 level between normal and criminal persons living areas.

Thus the null hypothesis(5) stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' area." is selected.

To study the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' class.

The result obtained are presented in the following table-6

TABLE :6 Normal and Criminal persons' class

CLASS	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	TOTAL
NORMALS	05	44	51	100
CRIMINALS	03	32	65	100
TOTAL	08	76	116	200

X^2 4.08 Not significant at .05 level with d.f. =2

The X^2 value (4.08) indicates that normal and criminal persons do not differ significantly at .05 level in terms of their classes. We have X^2 4.08 with 2 degree of freedom. For these degree of freedom value required for significant at .05 level is 5.99. There is no significant difference at .05 level between normal and criminal persons' classes. Thus the null hypoth-

esis (6) stating that , " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' class ." is selected

Consequently, the normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level in terms of intelligence levels .But they do not significantly differ at .05 level in terms of their view about crime-season, living areas and classes.

PART : D

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's different personality factors.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the different personality factors between normal and criminal persons. To arrive at some definite conclusion , comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors (Social desirability ,extraversion, psychoticism,dogmatism,ego-ideal ,alienation, emotional,instability,self-confidance,empathy and dominance) were tabulated .Mean and standard deviations for each personality factor were calculated separately.To test the null hypothesis critical ratios were calculated .

Mean ,S.D. and Critical Ratio values obtained for each personality factor between normal and criminal persons are presented in table No. 7.

TABLE NO. 7 Mean , S.D. and Critical Ratio values for
each personality factor between normal and criminal persons

Personality factors	Normal	Criminal		Critical Ratio		
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Social Desirability	4.16	1.39	3.65	1.52	2.48	<.05
Extraversion	4.27	1.37	3.62	1.22	3.54	<.01
Psychoticism	3.74	1.24	4.24	1.30	2.78	<.01
Dogmatism	3.60	1.35	4.15	1.23	3.01	<.01
Ego-Ideal	4.18	1.24	3.81	1.20	2.14	<.05
Alienation	3.67	1.51	4.11	1.21	2.27	<.05
Emotional- Instability	3.52	1.22	4.19	1.09	4.09	<.01
Self-confidence	3.72	1.38	4.39	1.27	3.57	<.01
Empathy	4.27	1.27	3.66	1.10	3.63	<.01
Dominance	3.81	1.24	4.69	1.25	4.99	<.01

Required value for significant at .01 ----> 2.63 d.f. =198

.05----->1.98

It is evident from table -7 that the normal persons have more social -desirability (mean 4.16) than the criminals (3.65) . The critical value 2.48 indicates that normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .05 level in terms of social desirability .Thus the null hypothesis 7.1 stating that ,

"There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as social desirability ." is rejected.

It is also evident from table -7 that the normal persons are more extraversion(Mean Score 4.27) than the criminals (3.62) . The normal persons are more sociable, out-going, rather impulsive and required constant stimulation from the environment. The normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level (Critical Ratio 3.54) in terms of extraversion. Thus the null hypothesis 7.2 stating that , "There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as extraversion ." is rejected.

It may be observed from table-7 that criminal persons have more high score in psychoticism (Mean score 4.24) , while the normal persons have comparatively low score (3.74) .Thus the criminal person's have more tendency of suffering from several mental arrangements. The normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level (Critical Ratio 2.78) in terms of psychoticism. The null hypothesis 7.3 stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' personality as psychoticism. " is rejected.

It may be also observed from table-7 that criminal persons have more high score in dogmatism (Mean score 4.15) , while the normal persons have comparatively low score (3.60) . The criminal persons have more tendency of declaring opinion arrogantly. The normal and criminal

persons significantly differ at .01 level (Critical Ratio 3.01) in terms of dogmatism. Thus the null hypothesis 7.4 stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' personality as dogmatism. " is rejected.

It is evident from table -7 that the normal persons have more high mean score (4.18) in ego-ideal than the criminals persons (3.81). The normal persons have more ideal perception or experience himself. The Critical value 2.14 indicates that the normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .05 level in terms of ego-ideal. Thus the null hypothesis 7.5 stating that, "There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as ego-ideal ." is rejected.

It is also evident from table -7 that the criminal persons have more high mean score 4.11 in alienation than the normal persons(3.67). The Criminal persons' relatively scoring high would be suspicious, oversensitive and sensory distortions. The Critical value 2.27 indicates that the normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .05 level in terms of alienation . Thus the null hypothesis 7.6 stating that , "There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as alienation ." is rejected.

It may be observed from table-7 that criminal persons have more emotional instability (Mean score 4.19) , while the normal persons have comparatively more emotional stability (mean score 3.52) . The nor-

mal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level (Critical Ratio 4.09) in terms of emotional instability. The null hypothesis 7.7 stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' personality as emotional instability . " is rejected.

It may be also observed from table-7 that criminal persons have more self-confidence (Mean score 4.39) than the non-criminal (3.72) . the criminal persons belief in own abilities. The Critical value 3.57 indicates that the normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level in terms of self-confidence . Thus the null hypothesis 7.8 stating that, " There is no significant difference between normal and criminal persons' personality as self-confidence . " is rejected.

It is evident from table -7 that the non-criminal persons have more empathy on the basis of mean score 4.27. while the criminals have relatively low empathy (3.66) . The normal persons have the ability to share and accept another person's feelings. The Critical value 3.63 indicates that the normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level in terms of empathy . Thus the null hypothesis 7.9 stating that , "There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as empathy ." is rejected.

It is also evident from table -7 that the criminal persons have more dominance (Mean 4.99), while the normal persons have relatively low dominance (3.81) . Thus the Criminal persons have certain personality as

being dominant over others, having control or authority. The Critical value 4.99 indicates that the normal and criminal persons significantly differ at .01 level in terms of dominance. Thus the null hypothesis 7.10 stating that, "There is no significant difference between the normal and Criminal persons' personality as dominance." is rejected.

Thus the normal persons have more social desirability, extraversion, ego-ideal and empathy, while the criminal persons have more psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self confidence and dominance.

PART E

The effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

In this section an attempt has been made to find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (high and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment . To test the null hypothesis 2 X2 factorial design was used. Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of persons and personality factors on attitudes towards authority, social .family, teachers, and socio-cultural environment as total .

Thus the researcher observed the following effects-

(i) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards authority.

(ii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on social attitude.

(iii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards family .

(iv) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Crimi-

nal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards their teachers.

(v) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

(i) first ,the researcher studied the significant effect of type of persons (normal and criminal)and personality factors (high and low on the basis of Q_1 and Q_3 values) on attitude towards authority. To find out the effect of type of person's (normal and criminal) and personality factors social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards authority. The results are given in Table -8

Table -8 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of persons)	332.10	1	332.10	7.52 < .01
SSb(Social desirability High- and Low)	39.28	1	39.28	.89 > .05
SSab	3983.45	1	3983.45	90.24 < .01
SS. with in cell	6400.72	145	44.14	.01--->6.81 .05---->3.91

It is evident from table-8 that type of persons (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 7.52) at .01 level. But the personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .89) at .05 level . while the interaction effect of type of person and social desirability on attitude towards authority was examined.It was found significant (F ratio 90.24) at .01 level. Thus the hypothesis 8.1 stating that , " There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor

as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards Authority." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-9

Table-9 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	303.65	1	303.65	7.54 < .01
SSb(Extraversion High and Low)	.97	1	.97	.02 > .05
SSab	21.57	1	21.57	.53 > .05
S.S. with in cell	5594.93	139	40.25	.01---->6.82 .05--->3.92

It is evident from table - 9 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F Ratio 7.54) at .01 level. But the personality factor as extraversion (High and Low) does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .02) at .05 level. The interaction effect of type of person and extraversion personality also does not effect the attitude

towards authority (F ratio .53) at .05 level. Thus the hypothesis 8.2 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-10

Table-10 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	222.81	1	222.81	5.35 < .05
SSb(Psychoticism)	1.27	1	1.27	.03 > .05
SSab	16.50	1	16.50	.39 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5449.19	131	41.60	.05----->3.92

It is evident from table -10 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 5.35) at .05 level. But the personality factor as psychoticism (High and Low) does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 1.27) at .05 level. The interaction effect of

type of person and psychoticism personality also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .39) at .05 level. Thus the hypothesis 8.3 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-11

TABLE -11 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	271.31	1	271.31	6.30 < .05
SSb(dogmatism)	22.58	1	22.58	.52 > .05
SSab	2.90	1	2.90	.07 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5812.20	135	43.05	.05----->3.92

It may be observed from table-11 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 6.30) at .05 level.

But the personality factor as dogmatism (High and Low) does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .52) at .05 level. The interaction effect of type of person and dogmatism personality also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .07) at .05 level. Thus the hypothesis 8.4 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards authority, 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-12

TABLE -12 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	98.87	1	98.87	2.38 > .05
SSb(ego-ideal)	137.85	1	137.85	3.32 > .05
SSab	5.70	1	5.70	.14 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5275.46	127	41.54	.05---->3.92

It is evident from table-12 that the type of persons significantly does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 2.38) at .05 level. The personality factor as ego-ideal (High and Low) does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 3.32) at .05 level. The interaction effect of type of person and ego-ideal personality also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .14) at .05 level. Thus the hypothesis 8.5 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-13

TABLE -13 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	587.91	1	587.91	14.48 <.01
SSb(alienation)	53.87	1	53.87	1.33 >.05
SSab	68.69	1	68.69	1.69 >.05
S.S.with in cell	5722.67	141	40.58	.01--->6.82
				.05---->3.92

It is evident from table-13 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 14.48) at .01 level. The personality factor as alienation (High and Low) also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 1.33) at .05 level. The interaction effect of type of person and alienation personality also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 1.69) at .05 level.

Thus the hypothesis 8.6 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-14

TABLE -14 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and

criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	127.38	1	127.38	3.08 > .05
SSb(ego-ideal)	1.05	1	1.05	.02 > .05
SSab	33.66	1	33.66	.81 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5626.47	136	41.37	.05--->3.92

It is evident from table-14 that the type of persons significantly does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 3.08) at .05 level. The personality factor as emotional instability (High and Low) also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .02) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and emotional instability does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .81) at .05 level.

Thus the hypothesis 8.7 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is selected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude to-

wards authority, 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in table-15

TABLE -15 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	302.89	1	302.89	6.93 < .01
SSb(self-confidence)	1.08	1	1.08	.02 > .05
SSab	4.67	1	4.67	.11 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5814.06	133	43.71	.01---->6.84 .05---->3.92

It is evident from table-15 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 6.93) at .01 level. The personality factor as self -confidence (High and Low) also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .02) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and self -confidence also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .11) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 8.8 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as self -confidence (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is re-

jected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2, factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in table-16

TABLE -16 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards authority.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	115.15	1	115.15	2.95 > .05
SSb(empathy)	.86	1	.86	.02 > .05
SSab	9.52	1	9.52	.24 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5146.14	132	38.98	.05--->3.92

It is evident from table-16 that the type of persons significantly does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 2.95) at .05 level. The personality factor as empathy (High and Low) also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .02) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and empathy also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio .24) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 8.9 stating that, " There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards authority ." is selected.

To find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards authority 2X2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-17

TABLE -17 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards authority" is selected.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	112.40	1	112.40	2.73 > .05
SSb(dominance)	75.35	1	75.35	1.83 > .05
SSab	23.76	1	23.76	.58 > .05
S.S.with in cell	5597.69	136	41.16	.05---->3.92

It is evident from table -17 that the type of persons significantly does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 2.73) at .05 level. The personality factor as dominance (high and low) also does not effect the attitude towards authority (F ratio 1.83) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dominance personality does not effect (F ratio .58) the attitude towards authority at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 8.10 stating that , " There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards authority". is selected.

(ii)The significant effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on social attitude.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on social attitude 2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in table -18.

TABLE - 18 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on social attitude.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	553.27	1	553.27	18.43 > .01
SSb(Social-desirability)	---	1	---	-----
SSab	8.62	1	8.62	.29 > .05
S.S.with in cell	4352.25	145	30.01	.05--->3.91 .01--->6.81

It is evident from tabale -18 that the type of persons signifi-

cantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 18.43) at .01 level. But the personality factor as social desirability does not effect the social attitude. The interaction of type of person and social desirability as personality also does not effect (F ratio .29) the social attitude at .05 level. Thus the null hypothesis 9.1 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on social attitude." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on social attitude 2x2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated. The results are given in table -19.

TABLE -19 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on social attitude.

Source of variation	Sum of square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa (Type of Person)	569.63	1	569.63	17.65 < .01
SSb(extraversion)	---	1	---	-----
SSab	7.95	1	7.95	.24 > .05
S.S.with in cell	4453.56	138	32.27	.05----> 3.91 .01----> 6.81

It is evident from table -19 that the type of persons significantly effect the (F ratio 17.65) social attitude at .01 level. But the personality factor as extraversion does not effect the social attitude at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and extraversion personality also does not effect (F ratio .24) the social attitude at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 9.2 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on social attitude." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated . The results are given in table-20

TABLE-20 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	361.95	1	361.95	11.76 <.01
SSb(psychoticism)	.36	1	.36	.01 >.05
SSab	41.33	1	41.33	1.34 >.05
S.S. within Cell	4060.64	132	30.76	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It may be observed from table-20 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 11.76) at .01 level. But the personality factor as psychoticism does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .01) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and psychoticism personality also does not effect the social attitude (F ratio 1.34) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 9.3 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism(high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and. analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-21

TABLE-21 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	389.05	1	389.05	12.11 <.01
SSb(dogmatism)	1.15	1	1.15	.03 >.05
SSab	4.15	1	4.15	.13 >.05
S.S. within Cell	4334.12	135	32.10	.05----->3.92 .01----->6.82

It is evident from table-21 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 12.11) at .01 level. But the personality factor as dogmatism does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .03) at .01 level. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality also does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .13) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 9.4 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-22

TABLE-22 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	199.89	1	199.89	6.42 <.05
SSb(ego-ideal)	49.23	1	49.23	1.58 >.05
SSab	10.75	1	10.75	.34 >.05
S.S. within Cell	4018.86	129	31.15	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It is evident from table-22 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 6.42) at .05 level. But the personality factor as ego-ideal does not effect the social attitude (F ratio 1.58) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and ego-ideal personality also does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .34) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 9.5 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-23

TABLE-23 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	815.05	1	815.05	27.30 <.01
SSb(alienation)	.29	1	.29	---
SSab	.26	1	.26	---
S.S. within Cell	4209.15	141	29.85	.01----->6.81 .05----->3.91

It is evident from table-23 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 27.30) at .01 level. But the personality factor as alienation does not effect the social attitude .The interaction of type of person and alienation personality also does not effect the social attitude .

Thus the null hypothesis 9.6 stating that,"There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-24

TABLE-24 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on social a

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	420.41	1	420.41	13.22	<.01
SSb(emotional instability)	1.56	1	1.56	.05	>.05
SSab	2.78	1	2.78	.09	>.05
S.S. within Cell	4323.79	136	31.79	.01-----	>6.82
				.05-----	>3.92

It is evident from table-24 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 13.22) at .01 level. But the personality factor as emotional instability does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .05) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and emotional instability personality also does not effect the social attitude .

Thus the null hypothesis 9.7 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-25

TABLE-25 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (nor-

mal and Criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	859.01	1	859.01	29.69	<.01
SSb(self-Confidence)	23.04	1	23.04	.79	>.05
SSab	9.67	1	9.67	.33	>.05
S.S. within Cell	3819.12	132	28.93	.01----->6.82	
				.05----->3.92	

It is evident from table-25 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 29.69) at .01 level. But the personality factor as self-confidence does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .79) at .05 level .The interaction of type of person and self-confidence personality also does not effect the social attitude at .05 (F ratio .33) level .

Thus the null hypothesis 9.8 stating that,"There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-26

TABLE-26 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	408.83	1	408.83	12.73 <.01
SSb(empathy)	--	1	--	---
SSab	.24	1	.24	---
S.S. within Cell	4218.58	132	31.96	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It may be observed from table-26 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 12.73) at .01 level. But the personality factor as empathy does not effect the social attitude .The interaction of type of person and empathy personality also does not effect the social attitude .

Thus the null hypothesis 9.9 stating that,"There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on social attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The re-

sults are given table-27

TABLE-27 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on social attitude

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	225.45	1	225.45	7.27	<.01
SSb(dominance)	64.89	1	64.89	2.09	>.05
SSab	2.17	1	2.17	.07	>.05
S.S. within Cell	4184.53	135	30.99	.01----->6.82	
				.05----->3.92	

It is evident from table-27 that the type of persons significantly effect the social attitude (F ratio 7.27) at .01 level. But the personality factor as dominance does not effect the social attitude (F ratio 2.09) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dominance personality also does not effect the social attitude (F ratio .07) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 9.10 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on social attitude ." is rejected.

(iii) To study the significant effect of type of person (normal and Criminal) and personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards

family.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on family attitude 2 X 2 factorial design was used and analysis of variance was calculated .The results are given table-28

TABLE-28 F ratio showing the effect of type of persons (normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	1098.37	1	1098.37	14.81	<.01
SSb(social-desirability)	7.11	1	7.11	.09	>.05
SSab	9.83	1	9.83	.13	>.05
S.S. within Cell	10754.86	145	74.17	.01-----	>6.81
				.05-----	>3.91

It is evident from table-28 that the type of persons significantly effect the family attitude (F ratio 14.81) at .01 level. But the personality factor as social desirability does not effect the family attitude (F ratio .09) at .05 level .The interaction of type of person and social desirability personality also does not effect the attitude towards family(F ratio .13) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.1 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on family attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and Fratio was calculated. The results are given in table - 29.

TABLE - 29 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards family.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	779.31	1	779.31	11.88 <.01
SSb(extraversion)	27.01	1	27.01	.41 >.05
SSab	162.77	1	162.77	2.48 >.05
S.S. within Cell	9050.35	138	65.58	.01----->6.81 .05----->3.91

It is evident from table - 29 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 11.88) at .01 level But the personality factor as extraversion does not effect the attitude towards fam-

ily (F ratio .41) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and extraversion personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 2.48) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.2 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table - 30.

TABLE - 30 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards family.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	474.32	1	474.32	6.34 <.05
SSb(psychoticism)	18.29	1	18.29	.24 >.05
SSab	79.92	1	79.92	1.07 >.05
S.S. within Cell	9802.34	131	74.83	.05----->3.92 .01----->6.82

It is evident from table - 30 that the type of persons signifi-

cantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 6.34) at .05 level. But the personality factor as psychoticism does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .24) at .05 level. The interaction of type person and psychoticism personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F raio 1.07) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.3 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards family. "is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table -31.

TABLE - 31 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards family.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	674.18	1	674.18	9.88 <.01
SSb(dogmatism)	37.32	1	37.32	.55 >.05
SSab	8.07	1	8.07	.11 >.05
S.S. within Cell	9142.24	134	68.22	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It is evident from table -31 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 9.88) at .01 level. But the personality factor as dogmatism does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .55) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .11) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.4 stating that, "there is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and Fratio was calculated. The results are given in table -32.

TABLE - 32 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	395.87	1	395.87	5.08	< .05
SSb(ego-ideal)	33.24	1	33.24	.42	>.05
SSab	7.76	1	7.76	.09	> .05
S.S.within Cell	10058.39	129	77.97	.01-----> 6.82	
				.05----->3.92	

It is evident from table - 32 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 5.08) at .05 level But the personality factor as ego-ideal does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .42) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and ego-ideal personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .09) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.5 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table -33.

TABLE - 33 F ratio showing the effect of type of person

(normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	1212.44	1	1212.44	18.63	< .01
SSb(alienation)	10.91	1	10.91	.16	> .05
SSab	20.48	1	20.48	.31	> .05
S.S.within Cell	9176.56	141	65.08	.01-----> 6.81	
				.05----->3.91	

It is evident from table -33 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 18.63) at .01 level. But the personality factor as alienation does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .16) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and alienation personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .31) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.6 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards family 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated.

The results are given in table -34.

TABLE - 34 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	540.13	1	540.13	7.13	< .01
SSb(emotional-instability)	13.61	1	13.61	.18	> .05
SSab	31.45	1	31.45	.41	> .05
S.S.within Cell	10301.68	136	75.75	.01-----> 6.82	
				.05-----> 3.92	

It is evident from table -34 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 7.13) at .01 level. But the personality factor as emotional instability does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .18) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and emotional instability personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .41) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.7 stating that, "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards family 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table-35

TABLE -35 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	1275.00	1	1275.00	20.85 < .01
SSb(Self-Confidence)	25.69	1	25.69	.42 > .05
SSab	6.98	1	6.98	.11 > .05
S.S.within Cell	8131.32	133	61.14	.01-----> 6.82 .05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table-35 that the type of person significantly effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 20.85) at .01 level. But the personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards family at (F ratio .42) .05 level. The interaction of type of person and self-confidence personality also does not effect the attitude towards family(F ratio .11) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.8 stating that , "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards family ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal)_ and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards family 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table-36

TABLE -36 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean square	F ratio	
SSa(Type of person)	741.38	1	741.38	9.52	< .01
SSb(Empathy)	37.47	1	37.47	.48	> .05
SSab	22.12	1	22.12	.28	> .05
S.S.within Cell	10273.81	132	77.83	.01-----> 6.82	
				.05-----> 3.92	

It is evident from table-36 that the type of person significantly effect the attitude towards family(F ratio 9.52) at .01 level. But the personality factor as empathy (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .48) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and empa-

thy personality also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio .28) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.9 stating that " There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards family." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards family 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result are given in table -37

TABLE -37 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards family

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	262.69	1	262.69	3.70 > .05
SSb(dominance)	63.00	1	63.00	.89 > .05
SSab	.15	1	.15	--
S.S.within Cell	9720.48	137	70.95	.05----> 3.91

It is evident from table 37 that the type of person significantly does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 3.70) at .05 level. The personality factor as dominance (high and low) also does not effect the attitude towards family (F ratio 3.70) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dominance personality also does not effect the attitude towards family at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 10.10 stating that " There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards family ." is selected.

IV To study the significant effect of type of persons(normal and criminal) and personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards teachers.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability(high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -38

TABLE- 38 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	21.35	1	21.35	8.75 < .01
SSb(social-desirability)	3.37	1	3.37	1.38 > .05
SSab	.51	1	.51	.21 > .05
S.S.within Cell	351.31	144	2.44	.01-----> 6.81 .05-----> 3.91

It is evident from table -38 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 8.75) at .01 level. But the personality factor as social desirability(high and low) does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 1.38) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and social desirability personality also does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio .21) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.1 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-39

TABLE -39 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	16.49	1	16.49	6.37 < .05
SSb(extraversion)	2.78	1	2.78	1.07 > .05
SSab	2.23	1	2.23	.86 > .05
S.S.within Cell	355.66	137	2.59	.01---> 6.82 .05---> 3.92

It is evident from table -39 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 6.37) at .05 level. But the personality factor as extraversion (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 1.07) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and extraversion personality also does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio .86) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.2 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards

teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-40

TABLE -40 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	12.83	1	12.83	5.70 < .05
SSb(psychoticism)	13.64	1	13.64	6.06 < .05
SSab	.25	1	.25	--
S.S.within Cell	290.92	129	2.25	.01----> 6.82 .05----> 3.92

It is evident from table -40 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 5.70) at .05 level. The personality factor as psychoticism (high and low)also significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 6.06) at .05 level. But The interaction of type of person and psychoticism personality does not effect the attitude towards teachers .

Thus the null hypothesis 11.3 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -41

TABLE- 41 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	13.71	1	13.71	6.01 < .05
SSb(dogmatism)	--	1	--	--
SSab	13.01	1	13.01	5.71 < .05
S.S.within Cell	308.58	135	2.28	.01----> 6.82 .05----> 3.92

It is evident from table -41 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 6.01) at .05 level. But the personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards teachers . The interaction of type of person and psychoticism personality does not effect the attitude towards teachers .

Thus the null hypothesis 11.4 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards teachers ." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-42

TABLE -42 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	14.11	1	14.11	5.43 < .05
SSb(ego-ideal)	2.69	1	2.69	1.04 > .05
SSab	1.13	1	1.13	.43 > .05
S.S.within Cell	320.3	123	2.60	.01---> 6.82 .05---> 3.92

It is evident from table 42 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 5.43) at .05 level. But the personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 1.04) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and ego-ideal personality also does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio .43) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.5 stating that "There is no signifi-

cant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-43

TABLE -43 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	28.24	1	28.24	13.32 < .01
SSb(alienation)	1.05	1	1.05	.49 > .05
SSab	1.43	1	1.43	.69 > .05
S.S.within Cell	299.8	141	2.12	.01---> 6.81 .05---> 3.91

It is evident from table 43 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 13.32) at .01 level. But the personality factor as alienation (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio .49) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and alienation personality also does not effect the attitude towards teachers

(F ratio .69) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.6 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -44

TABLE- 44 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	10.38	1	10.38	1.82 > .05
SSb(emotional-instability)	2.23	1	2.23	.83 > .05
SSab	4.43	1	4.43	1.65 > .05
S.S.within Cell	350.64	130	2.69	.05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table 44 that the type of persons significantly

does not effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio 1.82) at .05 level. The personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) also does not effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio .83) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and emotional instability personality also does not effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio 1.65) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.7 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is selected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-45

TABLE -45 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	11.75	1	11.75	5.11 < .05
SSb(self-confidence)	.21	1	.21	.09 > .05
SSab	.96	1	.96	.42 > .05
S.S.within Cell	294.72	128	2.30	.05---> 3.92

It is evident from table 45 that the type of person significantly effect the attitude towards teachers (F ratio 5.11) at .05 level. The personal-ity factor as self-confidence (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio .09) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and self-confidence personality also does not effect the attitude to-wards teachers (F ratio .42) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.8 stating that "There is no signifi-cant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards their teachers." is re-jected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards teach-ers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated .The results are given in table-46

TABLE -46 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	13.42	1	13.42	4.44 < .05
SSb(empathy)	.79	1	.79	.26 > .05
SSab	.11	1	.11	.03 > .05
S.S.within Cell	399.15	132	3.02	.05---> 3.92

It is evident from table -46 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio 4.44) at .05 level. The personality factor as empathy (high and low) does not effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio .26) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and empathy personality also does not effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio .03) at .05 level .

Thus the null hypothesis 11.9 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards their teachers." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards teachers 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated.The

result was given in table -47

TABLE- 47 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards teachers

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	4.15	1	4.15	1.64 > .05
SSb(dominance)	10.19	1	10.19	4.03 < .05
SSab	.62	1	.62	.24 > .05
S.S.within Cell	346.60	137	2.53	.05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table 47 that the type of person significantly does not effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio 1.64) at .05 level. But the personality factor as dominance (high and low) significantly effect the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio 4.03) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dominance personality does not effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers (F ratio .24) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 11.10 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards teachers." is rejected .

(V) To see the significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards socio -

cultural environment.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as socio-desirability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -48

TABLE- 48 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	6447.55	1	6447.55	21.98 < .01
SSb(social desirability)	15.23	1	15.23	.052 > .05
SSab	9.90	1	9.90	.24 > .05
S.S.within Cell	42826.67	146	293.33	.01-----> 6.81 .05-----> 3.91

It is evident from table -48 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 21.98) at .01 level. But the personality factor as social desirability (high and low) significantly does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio.052) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and social

desirability also does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F ratio .24) .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.1 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -49

TABLE- 49 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	5220.87	1	5220.87	19.04 < .01
SSb(extraversion)	9.53	1	9.53	.03 > .05
SSab	165.23	1	165.23	.60 > .05
S.S.within Cell	37843.96	138	274.23	.01-----> 6.81 .05-----> 3.91

It is evident from table -49 that the type of persons signifi-

cantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 19.04) at .01 level. But the personality factor as extraversion (high and low) significantly does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio.03) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and extraversion also does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .60) at .05 level .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.2 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as extraversion (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -50

TABLE- 50 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	117.72	1	117.72	.39 > .05
SSb(psychoticism)	99.45	1	99.45	.33 > .05
SSab	470.31	1	470.31	1.57 > .05
S.S.within Cell	3878.02	130	298.32	.05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table -50 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .39) at .05 level. But the personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) significantly does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio.33) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and psychoticism personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 1.57) at .05 level .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.3 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as psychoticism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is selected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated.The result was given in table -51

TABLE- 51 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	4757.91	1	4757.91	17.27 < .01
SSb(dogmatism)	295.65	1	295.65	1.07 > .05
SSab	5.58	1	5.58	.02 > .05
S.S.within Cell	37472.71	136	275.53	.01-----> 6.82 .05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table -51 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 17.27) at .01 level. But the personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 1.07) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F ratio .02) .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.4 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dogmatism (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -52

TABLE- 52 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	2251.90	1	2251.90	7.21 < .01
SSb(ego-ideal)	659.99	1	659.99	2.11 > .05
SSab	11.09	1	11.09	.035 > .05
S.S.within Cell	40261.80	129	312.10	.01-----> 6.82 .05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table -52 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 7.21) at .01 level. The personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 2.11) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and ego-ideal personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment

at .05 level (F ratio .035) .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.5 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as ego-ideal (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -53

TABLE- 53 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	8886.22	1	8886.22	34.81 < .01
SSb(alienation)	71.63	1	71.63	.28 > .05
SSab	122.00	1	122.00	.48 > .05
S.S.within Cell	35732.53	140	255.23	.01-----> 6.81 .05-----> 3.91

It is evident from table -53 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 34.81) at .01 level. The personality factor as alienation (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .28) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and alienation personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F ratio .48) .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.6 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as alienation (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2 X 2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The result was given in table -54

TABLE- 54 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	3516.76	1	3516.76	11.55 < .01
SSb(emotional-instability)	5.50	1	5.50	.02 > .05
SSab	3.25	1	3.25	.01 > .05
S.S.within Cell	41395.54	136	304.38	.01-----> 6.82 .05-----> 3.92

It is evident from table -54 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 11.55) at .01 level. The personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .02) at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and emotional instability personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .01) at .05 level .

Thus the null hypothesis 12.7 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as emotional instability (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment ." is rejected .

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards

socio-cultural environment 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table -55.

TABLE - 55 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality as self-confidence (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	7641.95	1	7641.95	31.10 <.01
SSb(self-confidence)	70.28	1	70.28	.28 > .05
SSab	17.43	1	17.43	.07 >.05
S.S. within Cell	32923.55	134	245.69	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It is evident from table 55 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 31.10) at .01 level. The personality factor as self-confidence (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F ratio .28). The interaction of type of person and self-confidence personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio .07) at .05 level.

Thus the null hypothesis 12.8 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor

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as self - confidence (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards socio- cultural environment 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table 56.

TABLE - 56 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	4077.29	1	4077.29	13.52 <.01
SSb(empathy)	69.01	1	69.01	.23 >.05
SSab	1.35	1	1.35	---
S.S. within Cell	39811.40	132	301.60	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It is evident from table 56 that the type of persons significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment (F ratio 13.52) at .01 level. The personality factor as empathy (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F

ratio .23). The interaction of type of person and empathy personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Thus the null hypothesis 12.9 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as empathy (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment." is rejected.

To find out the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment 2x2 factorial design was used and F ratio was calculated. The results are given in table 57.

TABLE - 57 F ratio showing the effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	d.f.	Mean Square	F ratio
SSa(Type of person)	1685.65	1	1685.65	5.90 <.05
SSb(dominance)	990.56	1	990.56	3.46 >.05
SSab	98.21	1	98.21	.34 >.05
S.S. within Cell	38864.01	136	285.76	.01----->6.82 .05----->3.92

It is evident from table 57 that the type of persons significantly

effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment(F ratio 5.90) at .05level. But the personality factor as dominance (high and low) does not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level (F ratio 3.46). The interaction of type of person and dominance personality also does not effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Thus the null hypothesis 12.10 stating that "There is no significant effect of type of person(normal and criminal) and personality factor as dominance (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment." is rejected.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the data analysis and their interpretation the researcher found the conclusion of present research as follows-

1. The normal persons have more positive attitude towards their socio-cultural environment rather than the criminals. The criminal persons have more negative attitude towards their society, family, authority and teachers.
2. The normal persons (non-criminals) are more depressive, submissive and have feeling of anxiety, while the criminal persons are more tender-minded and sensitive. They (criminals) do act on their own behalf and do so on the basis of sensitive intuition which is often idealistic and impractical.
3. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level in terms of intelligence levels. The lower intelligence group have more crime-proneness.
4. The normal and criminal persons not significantly differ at .05 level in terms of their view about crime-season, living areas and classes.
5. The normal persons have more social desirability, extraversion, ego-ideal and empathy, while the criminal persons have more psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence and dominance.

6. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards authority. But the personality factors as extraversion ,psychoticism,dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation,self-confidence,empathy and dominance(high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards authority at .05 level.

7. Type of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the social attitude,but the personality factors do not effect significantly the social attitude at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and personality factors also do not effect significantly the social attitude at .05 level.

8. Types of person also significantly effect the attitude towards their family, but the personality factors do not effect the attitude towards their family at .05 level.

9. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards their teachers. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers at .05 level.

10. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment.But the different personality factors as extraversion psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, self-confidence, empathy and dominance (high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level .

Required suggestions for government

It is the duty of every state government to provide proper and adequate facilities for proper living to its people. But unfortunately the U.P. government has not made proper implementation policies for the betterment of Dacoit belt and crime prone areas of bundelkhand region. No doubt several schemes are going on but results are far away therefore progress in these remote areas, are incomplete in real sense. It would be better to understand following suggestions.

(i) Criminal and Dacoit belt of bundelkhand region (U.P.) should be declared as special area for immediate essential facilities of living.

(ii) Hundred percent education facility should be provided to children and youths of the area and it should be made compulsory by making an ordinance.

(iii) "Beehar sudhar yojna" should be implemented on top priority basis.

(iv) Small scale industries should be set up through Government as well as non government agencies in order to enrich the rural economy.

(v) Denotified castes should be legally recognised and proper rehabilitation policies be adopted in order to attract towards main stream of society.

(vi) "Land Disputes" have covered the total area of Bundelkhand, keeping this view special courts should be setup in order to

dispose off the pending cases on top priority within stipulated period .

(vii) Special community centres and recreational hall should be established in order to attract youths of the village/ town of all Districts, so that "gambling " may be stopped.

(viii) "Weapon licence" policy should be strictly watched.

(ix) Problem of transportation, irrigation, roads, water and drainage must be solved on first priority basis and concerned officials be available in Block / Tensil area .

(x) FIR should be lodged in all police chaukis.

No doubt crime is an immoral and abnormal behaviour but criminals are also men, their genuine problems should be understood by the government agencies and society their problem are matter of psychological consideration.

Looking at the entire situation of crime prone areas we have portrayed of criminal, we can say he is an individual who has not been able to utilize his capabilities in the best possible way so as to do constructive things in life. We have also been as researcher that criminal has an uncongenial home and unhappy past experiences. Consequently he is not properly adjusted to the society to which he belongs. He has conflicts with self parents, family, society, authority and law and order .

All his efforts to solve them have failed and finally he finds himself incapable of winning over the problems that he faced first in the family

and later on in the society.

Therefore we may conclude here that "crime" is a psychological problem and it should be solved on the basis of psychological principles, only.

Chapter -V

(summary)

Summary

Crime has been with mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaced problems to the Government and heavy burden upon society . Statistical survey reveals that there is continuous increase in its incidence in India. Crime, as a personal and social problem of society ,generates excitement. It is obvious that economic and social progress of any country largely depends upon the masses constituting the society . The moral, social and materialistic disorder caused by crime is considerable .

"Crime" is a disorganised personality factor of so called criminal. No body wants to be criminal but there are certain problems in our Indian society which deviate the existing personality of many people. problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society. Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch some thing in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society, simply, he is known as criminal.

Crime as socio-economic problem is always dynamic,It changes its phase whenever structure of society changes . structure of society means social norms which are needed for functioning of a society These norms are measuring sticks for what to do and not to do in society

Actually crime is a societal problem because it involves society as a system of groups and Institutions,constituting an established order.

The society problem is located in the context of conventional relationships and social organizations.

Crime is endemic throughout the world. The severity of this problem in our country can hardly be a matter of controversy. It not only costs millions of rupees every year but represents, also, an even greater loss in terms of human happiness and human welfare, crime, then is a problem of the whole society not simply the problem of one home or one person.

"Crime is a social cancer and like its biological counterpart, it flourishes among and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs." (Horrocks, 1964).

The criminal act exhibits the mode of emotional tensions and stresses of which the criminal act is resultant. It is both an indication of conflict and as a symptom of maladjustment. The growing complexities of life and living create an increasing number of problems which demand the application of the highest capabilities and resources to solve them. In a society marked with rivalry, conflicts, frustrations, maladjustments are bound to occur and general criminal behaviour is defective adjustment. (Hentic 1947).

"Criminal" means a person who commits crime. Technically the term criminal should not be applied to any one who has not been convicted of crime. But often those who have been acquitted and even those who are arrested but never brought to trial are labelled as criminals.

(SUE TITUS REID=1979-U.S.A.)

Types of Criminal - Most of the psychologists have classi-

fied the criminals as follows-

- (1) Born criminals
- (2) first offenders
- (3) Deliberate criminals
- (4) Accute Criminals
- (5) Neurotic Criminals
- (6) Syndicate Criminals
- (7) Career Criminals
- (8) White collar Criminals
- (9) Criminals by chance
- (10) Criminals by accident
- (11) Economic Criminals
- (12) Organised Criminals etc.

There are certain findings in this area which reveal that mostly the criminals are products of disorganised system of social justice and social norms .

Theories of Crime :- There is a relationship between crime and social structure of society .Most of the Psychologists have presented the sociological as well as Psychological aspects of crime . The main theories are as follows -

- (1) **Imitation theory by G. Tarde** in which he presented the

concept that man is not born criminal but acquires the criminal behaviour through "fashion" and "custom". A criminal becomes criminal as a result-ant of imitation.

(2) **Theory of Differential association** :- Edwin H. Sutherland has introduced nine statements regarding crime.

(1) Criminal behaviour is learned.

(2) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with others.

(3) Criminal behaviour occurs through intimate personal groups.

(4) Criminal behaviour includes learning of techniques of committing crime.

(5) Specific drive is learned from definitions of the legal as favourable or unfavourable.

(6) A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

(7) Differential association may vary in frequency, priority and intensity.

(8) The process of learning criminal behaviour begins with association with criminal patterns.

(9) white criminal behaviour is an explanation of general needs and values.

(3) "**Hirschei**" has explained the view that delinquent behav-

ious occurs due to weakness in bond of an Individual to society.

(4) walter Reckless has formulated the theory of self concept in which he is of the view that self concept is key factor in law abiding behaviour .

(5) Roscoe Pound (1943) has clarified the criminal behaviour with an explanation that when the interests of society clash, criminal behaviour occurs.

(6) LOMBROSO : The originator of anthropological theory of crime, has explained that physical constitution of criminal marks him from others.

Similarly three models : Consensus, Pluralist and conflict have also been discussed.

" Crime Proneness" is outcome of Individuals which have attitude towards crime and are more susceptible in criminal Intents; therefore crime proneness is a matter of innate Psycho-Physiological disposition which happens frequently to some men and infrequently to others.

"Crime Proneness" is influenced by so many Psychological as well as social variables .

Psychosocial Explanations :- It has been discussed in detail earlier in first chapter. Main factors are as follows -

(i) **Personal pathology** - deviancy in personality is outcome

of personal deficiency and anomaly in personality.

(ii) **Broken family** is also a stimulating factor in development of criminal behaviour. **Healy and Brooner** have studied it on experimental basis.

(iii) " Intelligence level " is also a supporting variable in occurrence of criminal behaviour . Psychologists are of view that average intelligence is a factor .

(iv) "Neuroticism " also propagates deviant behaviour and influences the normal behaviour of a person.

(v) Mental disorders are out come of certain perversions in personality which may affect the normal functioning of an Individual by way of criminal intents.

Sociocultural factors :- Criminality is an acquired behaviour through the human society .There is a relationship between crime and society. Society is a collection or group of individuals united by certain relations known as web of social relationship and is ever changing complex.what criminal Psychologists have told us ,it is that crime is due to complex combination of factors that we are unable to point them but main variables which are of main concern can be interpreted in terms of struggle,Frustrations, unfulfilled desires and Economic prosperity. Main factors are as follows -

Class :- Class system is an essential characteristics of a so-

cial structure . There are three main features in social class system.

- (1) Feeling of superiority and Inferiority
- (2) Awareness of prestige among other classes
- (3) Continuous process of ups and downs in a particular class

Class can be categorised on the basis of money as follows-

- (i) Higher class
- (ii) Higher -medium class
- (iii) Medium or average class
- (iv) Lower medium class
- (v) Lower class

There are some studies which reveal that criminal activities are product of "Lower classes. But it does not mean that higher class is not involved in criminal intents, white collar crime is found in such type of class. "Lack of Money " makes an excitement and conflict among the members of lower class, therefore deviancy in Personality occurs.

Environment :- Man is situated in the nucleus of surroundings, these surroundings which influence the functioning of personality ,is called Environment. It means that environment is external force which influences us and it begins from very begining of life. Environment can be classified in to two parts -

- (1) Geographical Environment

(2) Socio-cultural Environment

The survey of sociological ,Psychological and cultural factors show that criminals behaviour is out come of environmental stresses and inner urges of the Individual . No crime is entirely the result of situation, just as no crime is enteirely the outcome of Individual's personality. There are doubt less personality factors in every crime situations in which an individual knowingly disobeys the laws. Therefore both the factors ,social as well as Psychological are duly accounted for . There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised social justice and social norms.

Bundelkhand region of U.P. :- Bundelkhand region of U.P. which has been a land of valour and bravery is now famous for murders, docoties,attempts to murder and kidnapping.

The people of this region have lost their memories regarding bravery and freedom fighting incidents. So called Bundelkhand , a land established on the name of brave Bundelas,has become the shelter place of hard and top criminals due to geographical situation of the total area. The region include six districts of U.P. known as Jalaun,Lalitpur, Banda ,Hamirpur, Mahoba and Jhansi and also covers twenty two districts of M.P. This region can easily be divided in to two subregions -upland Bundelkhand and low land Bundelkhand . Since Bundelkhand is situated between the tracs of rivers (Yamuna, Betwa and Pahuj) therefore developmental paradigm is still

for away. Mostly this region is identified with criminal activities. P.R. Shukla, a renowned writer of social issues has presented the view that denotified tribes are still residing in Bundelkhand and are engaged in criminal activities in U.P. and M.P.'s part of Bundelkhand. Some of them are BANJARA, SAANSI, SINAURIA, BADA, KANJAR, KUCHBANDIA, KABUTARA, NUT and KHANGAR.

Criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. can be divided as follows -

(i) **Uneducated dacoit belt** -

(a) Jalaun - Rampura, Kuthand, Kadura and Mahewa block.

(b) Banda - Karvi, Manikpur, Jaspura and Pailani etc.

(ii) **Educated Criminal belt**

(i) Hamirpur - Rath, Gohand, Kharela etc.

(ii) Mahoba - Kabrai, Charkhari, Soopa etc.

(iii) Jhansi - Moth

(iv) Lalitpur - Marawara

"Crime Proneness" in Bundelkhand, lies in child rearing practices and prevailing conventions of society.

The Problem :- There is a question before us that what are the factors behind crime prevailing in Bundelkhand region of U.P. which make a man susceptible for crime. After considering the whole situations of this particular area and crime rate, as researcher decided to work on this

area. Therefore the topic - " a study of Psycho-social Explanations of crime proneness " came into existence.

Significance of the study : - Inspite of certain developmental projects and several other measures taken up for betterment of criminal belt of Bundelkhand region by Government , one basic reason for poor results is lack of Psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of Psychological as well as socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in framing different welfare policies of criminals belt and presenting such situation so that crime rate may reduce . This study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganised system of society and simultaneously there will be an atmosphere for rehabilitations of those families of criminals who have surrendered and killed . This study will also present certain considerable factors

Objectives of Present Study

Following are the objectives of the present study :-

1. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

1.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment .

1.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment.

1.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority.

1.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards their teachers.

2. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism .

2.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected .

2.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive.

2.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness .

2.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety .

3. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level .

4. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime-season .

5. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's area .

6. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's class .

7. To study the significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person .

7.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as social desirability .

7.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion .

7.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Psychoticism .

7.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dogmatism .

7.5 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Ego Ideal.

7.6 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as alienation .

7.7 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Emotional Instability .

7.8 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as self confidence .

7.9 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Empathy.

7.10 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dominance .

8. To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) .

8.1 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.2 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.3 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.4 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego -Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and

Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.3 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.4 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude .

9.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude .

10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal

and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High

and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

11. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers .

11.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers .

11.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotion Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

11.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers .

12. To see the significant effect of Type of person (normal

and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-culture factors .

12.1. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.2. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.3. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.4. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.5. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.6. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.7. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (high and

Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.8. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.9. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

12.10. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

NULL HYPOTHESIS

Following Null Hypotheses have been formulated in the light of above objectives :-

1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio- cultural environment .

1.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment .

1.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment .

1.3 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority .

1.4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal

nal person's attitude towards their teachers .

2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism .

2.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected .

2.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive .

2.3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness .

2.4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety .

3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level .

4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime -season.

5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's area .

6. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's class.

7. There is no significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person

7.1. There is no significant difference between normal and

criminal person's personality as social desirability .

7.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion .

7.3 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Psychoticism .

7.4 There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dogmatism .

7.5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Ego-Ideal .

7.6. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Alienation .

7.7. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Emotional Instability .

7.8. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Self-confidence .

7.9. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Empathy .

7.10. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dominance .

8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.1. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.2. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.3. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority .

8.5. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.6. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.7. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal

and criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.9. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.10. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude.

10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal

and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low)

on attitude towards Family .

10.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

10.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family .

11. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers .

11.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers.

11.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

12. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

12.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal

and Criminal) and personality factor as Social desirability(High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low)

on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Review of related studies :- Criminal and delinquent behaviour can be understood in the context of Psychological and social factors. There are some studies in the field of criminal Psychology in India and abroad.

Most of the Psychologists have done remarkable work under this area in which Shanmugam conducted a series of studies on the Personality aspects of delinquents. He found the delinquents to be more emotionally unstable than Non delinquents. Shanmugam also found delinquents boys to react aggressively to stress situations as compared to normal Boys who manifested anxiety under similar conditions.

In a study T.E. Shanmugam during 1965 and 1969 also studied the analytical aspects of Personality of Criminals by using a sample of 20 criminals and 20 Non criminals in which verbal projection test (VPT) was used. It was found that criminal behaviour is due to imperfect adjustments to demands of life.

Mukherjee (1968) studied the personality characteristics of a group of criminals with Rorschach and semi structured biographical interview. The criminals as opposed to the control subjects, were found to be characterised by an Id-dominated impulsive pattern, a weak ego and a defective super ego structure. Basically ego centric, the criminals judged things only by their personal standards.

Ganguli and Maitra (1966) were able to relate the parental role and family dynamics to the inadequate socialization of delinquent children.

T.N. Govind rajan (1966) adopted a sample of " cases of delinquents in order to find out the relationship between family size and delinquent behaviour. He found that the chances of the first born to become a delinquent were greater in 5, 6, 8 child families. It means there is relationship between family size and crime.

G. Pati studied the personality pathology of delinquents by using a sample of 75 delinquents and 75 Non delinquent Juveniles and adopted Rorschach test and it was found that most of the delinquents appeared to manifest tendencies of unstable, neurotic and Psychopathic personality.

Dr. Durganand sinha and Dr. Udai Pratap Singh have studied the self concept of criminals by which using a sample of 100 criminals (experimental group) from Bhagalpur central Jail and 100 Non -criminals were taken for the study. Both the groups were matched with respect to

age, education, economic conditions, employment, marital status and residence . It was found that criminals have how lower self esteem than the non-criminals.

Most of the Social science researches reveal that in applied Psychology , a new trend has developed known as Environmental Psychology in which environmental or ecological factors are being studied.

Dr. Rajiv Kumar Sinha and S.C. Prasad , Both have done Pilot research on "Ecological Disaster " in 1985 and found that air a pollution canse both physical and Psychiatric damage in man .However man tends to adapt to pollution Psychologically. Psychologically air pollution tends to illicit a negative emotional and behavioral effect in man and this creates aggressive behaviour.

So far as Geographical Environment is concerned, Quetlet has tried to correlate between Geographical factors and crime. He made a ther-mic law and clarified that crimes against man such as murder and rape are found in south regions and in summer, while the crime against property such as theft and docoity are generally found in north region and in winter.

There has been two researches on crime and Intelligence in abroad also. Herbert C.Quary in 1961 has proved that mental deficiency is a major cause of crime . Goddard contends that at least one half of all criminals were mentally defective. But some Psychologists are against the view regarding relationship between Intelligence and crime ., Woodward in

1955 observed that low intelligence plays little role in delinquency on the other hand Giagiari reported in 1971 that low intelligence is cause of crime.

The Investigators concluded that high intelligence does not affect the prognosis of subsequent behaviour in terms of recidivism, number or types of offences or the way that offences are committed .

Similarly Werner in 1945 , Grigg in 1948 and carr in 1950 supported the fact that impact of mental deficiency on criminals have declined. Sutherland and Pinter have supported the above findings.

Dr. U.P. Singh in 1967 observed that criminal had a lower I.Q. than non criminals.

There is a significant relationship between class and crime . Healy and Brooner in 1926 , W.G. Runciman in 1966 and R. Shaw assumed that official statistics reflects the extent and distribution of crime among the social classes. It has been concluded that crime is linked mostly ,with lower and higher classes. The members of both the classes struggle for their existence , if fail then follow aggressive or deviant behaviour.

Dr. G.P. Prakash and Rachna Srivastava in 1996 have studied the effect of home environment on reaction to frustration among criminals and non criminals. It was found that there is a significant difference in respect of home environment among two groups but no significant difference between criminal and Non criminals.

Research Methodology:- The methodological design of the present study have now been set out in this chapter under the following sections-

- (i) Population
- (ii) Sample
- (iii) Research design
- (iv) Tools of the study
- (v) The collection of data
- (vi) The statistical Analysis

(i) Population - The population of present study constituted criminals and normal person (Non-Criminals) of Uttar Pradesh criminal belt of Bundelkhand region. There are six districts of Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand region as Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. The criminal belt can be divided into two parts as-uneducated belt and educated belt given below-

(ii) Sample - The present study consisted a sample of 200, hundred criminals and hundred normal persons. All the 200 persons were taken from criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The age group was kept constant between 20 to 40 years.

The above sample of the present study was selected by purposive sampling technique.

(III) Research Design

The present study is a scientific survey type research with a sample of 100 criminals and 100 normal persons within age group of 20 to 40 years.

The variables of the present study are as follows -

Independent Variable :-

"An independent variable is the factor manipulated by experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon (Townsend).

The antecedent conditions that the experimenter manipulates freely are called the independent variables. The variables over which the investigator has control are called independent variable.

In the present study the independent variables are type of person(criminal and normal), I.Q., Neuroticism, climate, class, area and multipersonality factors as social desirability, extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence, empathy and dominance.

Dependent Variable

The phenomenon which are wish to explain and predict are the dependent variables. These variables are called dependent variables because they depend upon the occurrence of particular antecedent conditions. In experimental enquiry we manipulate the antecedent conditions in order to

discover the ways in which they determine the dependent variables.

A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the experimenter introduces, removes or varies the independent variables(townsend). In the present research problem the dependent variable is socio-cultural environment as the attitude towards Authority, Social, Family and towards their teachers.

(IV) Tools of the study

After the formulation of hypothesis and selection of the sample the next important step was to select suitable tools for the collection of data. The selection of the tools for any study depends upon various factors particularly depending on the objectives of the study. The following tools used for the data collection in the present study.

(a) Neuroticism Scale Questionnaire (N.S.Q.)

By-Ivan H. Scheier

R. B. Cattell

(b) Multi - variable Personality Inventory (M . P. I.)

By - Dr. Taresh Bhatia

Arunima Pathak

(c) Socio - Cultural Environment Attitude Scale

By - Dr. Taresh Bhatia

Dr. K.B. L. Srivastava

(d) The revised Bhatia's short battery of

performance tests of intelligence for adults

By - Dr. S.K. Verma & others

The Statistical Analysis

The statistical operation followed for the present research involved the parametric and non-parametric techniques.

Mean, S.D. and 't' test were used for finding out the significant differences between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment, neuroticism and their personality factors. Quartiles were computed for getting highest and lowest 25 % cases on different personality factors as high and low.

Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Chi-Square was used for finding out the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level, view about Crime-season, areas and classes.

The Data : Its / Analysis and their Interpretation

The chapter presents the data, its analysis and their interpretation. The results have been presented according to the following parts to facilitate and understand the whole of the work done.

Part A - Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's

attitude towards socio- cultural environment.

Part B - To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism.

Part C- To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

Part D- Over all comparison of normal and criminal persons different personality factors.

Part E - The effect of type of persons (normals and criminals) and personality factors and (High and low) on attitud towards socio-cultural environment.

Part A

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the socio-cultural environment attitude of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly towards their socio-cultural environment attitude, 't' test was applied. To arrive at some definite conclusion, comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on four sub-areas attitudes as social attitude, attitude towards their family, teachers and authority. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different sub-areas

of attitude were tabulated. Mean and standard deviations for each group on four sub-areas were calculated separately. To test the null hypothesis 't' test was applied.

PART B

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the neuroticism of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly on their neuroticism as over protected, depressive, submissiveness and anxiety, critical ratio was applied.

PART C

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly, χ^2 (Chi-Square) was applied.

PART D

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's different personality factors.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and com-

pare the different personality factors between normal and criminal persons. To arrive at some definite conclusion , comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors (Social desirability ,extraversion, psychoticism,dogmatism,ego-ideal ,alienation, emotional,instability,self-confidance,empathy and dominance) were tabulated .Mean and standard deviations for each personality factor were calculated separately.To test the null hypothesis critical ratios were calculated .

PARTE

The effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

In this section an attempt has been made to find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (high and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment . To test the null hypothesis 2 X2 factorial design was used. Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of persons and personality factors on attitudes towards authority,social .family,teachers,and socio-cultural environment as total .

Thus the researcher observed the following effects-

- (i) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and

Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards authority.

(ii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on social attitude.

(iii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards family .

(iv) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards their teachers.

(v) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment .

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the data analysis and their interpretation the researcher found the conclusion of present research as follows-

1. The normal persons have more positive attitude towards their socio-cultural environment rather than the criminals. The criminal persons have more negative attitude towards their society, family, authority and teachers.

2. The normal persons (non-criminals) are more depressive, submissive and have feeling of anxiety, while the criminal persons are more tender-minded and sensitive. They (criminals) do act on their own behalf and do so on the basis of sensitive intuition which is often idealistic and impractical.

3. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level in terms of intelligence levels. The lower intelligence group have more crime-proneness.

4. The normal and criminal persons not significantly differ at .05 level in terms of their view about crime-season, living areas and classes.

5. The normal persons have more social desirability, extraversion, ego-ideal and empathy, while the criminal persons have more psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence and dominance.

6. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards authority. But the personality factors as extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, self-confidence, empathy and dominance (high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards authority at .05 level.

7. Type of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the social attitude, but the personality factors do not effect significantly the social

attitude at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and personality factors also do not effect significantly the social attitude at .05 level.

8. Types of person also significantly effect the attitude towards their family, but the personality factors do not effect the attitude towards their family at .05 level.

9. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards their teachers. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers at .05 level.

10. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment. But the different personality factors as extraversion psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, self-confidence, empathy and dominance (high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level.

Required suggestions for government

It is the duty of every state government to provide proper and adequate facilities for proper living to its people. But unfortunately the U.P. government has not made proper implementation policies for the betterment of Dacoit belt and crime prone areas of bundelkhand region. No doubt several schemes are going on but results are far away therefore progress in

these remote areas, are incomplete in real sense. It would be better to understand following suggestions.

(i) Criminal and Dacoit belt of bundelkhand region (U.P.) should be declared as special area for immediate essential facilities of living.

(ii) Hundred percent education facility should be provided to children and youths of the area and it should be made compulsory bymaking an ordinance.

(iii) "Beehar sudhar yojna" should be "implemented on top priority basis.

(iv) Small scale industries should be set up through Government as well as non government agencies in order to enrich the rural economy.

(v) Denotified castes should be legally recognised and proper rehabilitation policies be adopted in order to attract towards main stream of society.

(vi) "Land Disputes" have covered the total area of Bundelkhand, keeping this view special courts should be set up in order to dispose off the pending cases on top priority with in stipulated period .

(vii) Special community centres and recreational hall should be established in order to attract youths of the village/ town of all Districts, so that "gambling " may be stopped.

(viii) "Weapon licence" policy should be strictly watched.

(ix) Problem of transportation, irrigation, roads, water and

drainage must be solved on first priority basis and concerned officials be available in Block / Tensil area .

(x) FIR should be lodged in all police chaukis.

No doubt crime is an immoral and abnormal behaviour but criminals are also men, their genuine problems should be understood by the government agencies and society their problem are matter of psychological consideration.

Looking at the entire situation of crime prone areas we have portrayed of criminal, We can say he is an individual who has not been able to utilize his capabilities in the best possible way so as to do constructive things in life. We have also been as researcher that criminal has an uncongenial home and unhappy past experiences. Consequently he is not properly adjusted to the society to which he belongs. He has conflicts with self parents, family, society, authority and law and order .

All his efforts to solve them have failed and finally he finds him self incapable of winning over the problems that he faced first in the family and later on in the society.

Therefore we may conclude here that "crime" is a psychological problem and it should be solved on the basis of psychological principles, only.

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100 NORMAL PERSONS

Climate SRW	IQ HAL KM CMS	Attitude		Teacher	NEUROTICISM				Total Prote ssion	Social desirability	Extra version	M c Psychoti cism	d Degm tism	P e Ego- Ideal	f Alien ation	g Emoti onal	I Instability	h Self Confidence	i Empathy	j Domin ance
		Area HML	Authority	Social Family	I Over Prote ssion	II Depr ssive	III submis sion	IV Anxiety												
S	LOW SL	LOW 32	22	51	110	15	17	14	8	54	3	4	6	4	4	2	2	4	5	4
W	LOW SL	LOW 38	29	66	139	12	12	6	9	39	4	4	2	4	6	6	3	3	3	4
R	AV M	M 25	25	58	113	9	12	12	14	47	6	6	3	3	3	4	2	2	6	6
W	LOW KM	LOW 28	34	68	136	10	12	11	15	48	2	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	5
W	LOW KM	LOW 24	37	65	132	11	12	16	13	52	5	5	5	6	4	3	2	4	5	3
W	LOW KM	LOW 38	39	44	126	14	10	13	16	53	7	3	4	2	5	4	2	2	4	4
S	AV M	HIGH 27	40	50	122	15	5	15	8	43	4	4	5	7	3	4	3	3	2	5
S	AV SL	LOW 26	32	37	99	10	11	16	11	48	4	5	4	5	2	3	4	4	3	2
W	LOW M	M 22	37	60	125	16	12	15	15	58	5	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	6	2
R	LOW KM	LOW 26	38	66	136	13	12	10	14	49	4	3	3	4	6	2	2	5	4	6
W	LOW KM	LOW 23	38	80	149	14	7	6	10	37	3	3	5	5	3	3	4	4	2	3
W	AV M	M 24	26	62	118	12	11	14	13	50	6	6	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
W	LOW SL	LOW 18	35	65	124	9	11	11	16	47	5	2	4	3	5	3	2	2	5	6
W	LOW SL	LOW 31	32	67	136	10	10	15	12	47	4	5	3	6	4	4	4	4	7	3
S	AV SL	LOW 25	23	60	113	12	13	11	18	54	7	4	4	5	6	2	6	6	4	4
S	HIGH M	M 28	29	58	120	12	12	16	8	48	2	6	2	5	3	3	2	3	6	3
W	LOW M	M 22	27	64	119	7	12	8	10	37	6	3	3	4	2	7	2	3	3	5
W	LOW KM	LOW 24	39	60	130	11	14	8	10	43	5	4	6	3	1	5	5	4	4	4
W	AV M	M 27	29	68	131	9	14	10	5	38	4	4	4	6	4	4	3	3	5	2
W	AV SL	LOW 32	34	63	135	7	9	8	12	36	7	5	2	5	7	4	4	6	3	3
S	LOW S	LOW 35	32	64	137	9	14	14	14	51	5	7	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	5
S	LOW M	M 24	29	61	121	10	12	9	17	48	3	4	4	7	6	2	2	6	4	4
S	AV M	M 36	33	69	144	12	18	8	14	52	4	2	6	5	4	3	5	4	3	3
W	LOW KM	LOW 18	23	55	101	5	14	12	6	37	6	5	3	3	2	5	2	5	5	2
W	AV M	HIGH 24	28	68	126	11	9	16	10	46	4	2	4	4	3	2	6	6	4	4
W	LOW SL	LOW 28	34	59	126	15	11	15	13	54	5	3	4	4	6	4	3	5	4	4
S	AV M	M 31	38	62	137	10	11	10	16	47	7	5	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	2
W	AV M	M 32	36	67	141	16	12	14	12	54	4	5	3	3	2	4	2	6	3	3
W	AV M	M 16	30	54	105	13	7	11	18	49	4	4	6	7	3	5	5	4	4	4
W	AV M	M 16	31	60	124	14	11	15	10	50	5	3	2	2	5	3	3	2	6	6
W	LOW KM	LOW 27	31	60	122	12	10	16	12	50	6	7	4	5	7	3	3	2	3	3
S	LOW KM	LOW 24	30	62	122	12	10	16	12	50	6	4	4	5	7	3	4	4	4	2
S	LOW SL	LOW 38	40	71	156	9	13	10	14	46	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2
W	AV M	M 22	36	65	129	10	12	14	17	53	4	2	3	4	2	4	6	5	4	5
			38	72	143	12	14	9	14	49	5	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	5

Climate SRW	I.Q. HAL	Area KM	Class HML	Attitude		Teacher	NEUROTICISM				Total	a	M		P	d	e	I	g	h	i	j
				Authority	Social Family		I	II	III	IV												
							Total	Over	Depr	Submiss	Anxiety	Total	Social	Extra	Psychoti	Dogm	Ego	Alien	Emoto	Self	Empathy	Domin
								Prote	ssive	siven		desirality	versi	cism		tism	Ideal	ation	nal	Confi-		ance
								ction		ess			on						Instability	dence		
W	AV	M	M	24	28	60	117	12	12	6	9	39	4	6	4	4	3	2	4	3	5	4
W	LOW	SL	LOW	31	34	72	145	10	12	11	15	48	5	4	2	2	6	4	5	2	4	5
W	AV	M	M	36	40	68	149	40	10	13	16	53	3	5	4	4	4	2	2	5	3	4
R	AV	M	M	28	35	63	136	10	11	16	11	48	4	4	3	3	3	3	6	4	6	3
S	LOW	KM	LOW	30	38	69	145	16	12	10	14	52	5	3	3	2	3	7	3	4	2	4
S	AV	M	M	25	32	58	120	14	11	14	13	52	5	4	2	5	4	2	2	2	4	2
W	HIGH	M	M	27	34	62	129	9	10	15	12	46	4	5	4	2	6	6	5	4	4	3
W	LOW	KM	LOW	23	29	55	112	12	12	16	8	48	6	2	4	2	6	6	5	4	4	6
W	AV	SL	LOW	32	35	61	134	7	14	8	10	39	3	6	2	4	5	3	6	3	7	4
W	LOW	SL	LOW	27	32	57	121	9	9	8	12	38	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	4
W	LOW	M	M	29	34	63	133	9	12	9	13	47	2	6	3	2	3	4	2	3	5	2
W	AV	M	HIGH	33	37	68	144	12	14	12	6	44	5	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	5	3
W	LOW	KM	LOW	30	36	71	146	11	11	15	13	50	7	5	2	4	5	6	3	4	6	6
W	LOW	KM	LOW	28	30	60	124	10	12	14	12	48	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	4
S	AV	M	M	24	29	73	134	13	11	15	10	49	6	7	2	6	5	4	4	2	4	2
W	AV	M	M	31	37	69	143	12	13	10	14	49	4	3	2	2	4	2	2	5	5	6
W	AV	M	M	27	33	65	131	10	14	9	14	47	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	7
W	LOW	SL	LOW	18	26	58	107	15	16	14	8	54	3	4	4	3	6	6	4	6	3	3
W	LOW	KM	LOW	21	27	61	115	9	12	12	14	47	2	3	2	6	7	3	2	2	6	4
S	AV	M	M	33	36	64	140	11	12	16	13	52	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	3
S	AV	M	M	28	30	63	128	15	5	15	8	43	6	7	7	2	3	2	4	7	3	5
W	LOW	KM	LOW	23	28	56	113	16	12	15	15	58	4	4	5	4	4	6	3	3	3	4
W	LOW	M	M	19	25	59	108	14	7	6	10	37	3	2	3	3	5	3	4	2	4	4
W	HIGH	SL	LOW	26	32	55	116	9	11	11	16	47	5	5	4	6	4	4	2	4	6	2
S	AV	M	M	23	30	57	116	12	13	11	18	54	6	4	5	2	6	2	5	4	5	3
W	LOW	M	HIGH	28	34	66	134	7	12	8	10	37	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4
W	AV	M	M	35	38	80	161	9	14	10	5	38	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	6
R	AV	SL	LOW	17	26	62	112	9	14	14	14	51	2	5	2	2	4	3	4	2	5	5
W	LOW	KM	LOW	26	31	68	133	12	18	8	14	52	5	4	3	3	5	4	2	3	3	4
W	AV	M	M	24	32	70	131	-11	9	16	10	46	4	3	5	6	3	2	4	2	7	3
S	AV	M	M	32	37	73	138	10	11	10	16	47	6	7	4	2	4	5	3	4	4	4
S	LOW	SL	LOW	28	33	73	144	13	7	11	18	49	3	3	2	5	3	2	4	5	4	2
W	AV	M	M	32	37	69	144	13	7	11	18	49	3	2	4	5	3	2	4	4	2	5
W	LOW	M	M	36	40	82	168	12	10	16	12	50	4	2	4	4	2	4	5	4	2	5
S	LOW	M	M	20	27	65	118	10	12	14	17	53	2	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	2

100 NORMAL PERSONS

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Climate SRW	Attitude				Teacher	NEUROTICISM						M		P		I				h Self Confi- dence	i Empathy	j Domin- ance	
	Social Family		I II III IV				a Social desirality	b Extra version	c Psychoti- cism	d Dogm- atism	e Ego- Ideal	f Alien ation	g Emotio- nal Instability										
	Authority	Class	Area	HAL		KM								FML	CMS	Total	Prote- ction	Over- Depr	ssive				submis- sion	Anxiety	Total
W	LOW	KM	LOW	24	32	78	8	142	10	12	12	9	43	4	3	3	2	6	5	6	2	4	3
W	HIGH	M	M	32	38	83	6	169	15	10	14	13	52	5	6	5	4	3	4	2	4	5	4
W	AV	M	M	18	29	65	6	118	10	17	16	14	57	3	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	5	3
S	LOW	SL	LOW	26	31	68	7	132	15	11	15	15	56	6	7	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
S	AV	M	M	33	38	75	8	154	13	7	10	8	38	4	2	3	6	6	6	4	2	2	3
W	AV	M	M	20	26	55	3	104	12	10	14	9	45	7	5	5	7	5	3	5	7	6	4
W	AV	M	M	30	35	64	7	136	10	12	11	13	46	2	4	4	6	2	5	4	7	6	5
W	LOW	SL	LOW	25	32	62	2	124	7	14	8	15	44	5	3	2	3	4	2	4	2	5	4
S	AV	M	M	35	37	73	6	151	9	18	14	16	57	4	4	3	2	3	4	3	6	4	6
R	LOW	KM	LOW	38	36	75	10	159	10	9	12	18	49	3	7	7	5	3	3	5	5	6	3
S	AV	M	M	23	28	58	3	112	11	12	15	12	50	6	2	2	4	5	4	3	4	4	3
W	LOW	M	M	27	32	65	6	130	5	11	14	14	44	7	6	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2
W	AV	M	M	36	40	74	9	159	10	13	16	12	51	2	3	4	5	3	3	6	3	5	4
W	LOW	M	M	26	35	66	6	133	16	14	14	17	61	4	4	3	4	4	6	3	4	4	5
S	AV	M	M	24	30	59	5	118	14	12	11	13	50	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	3
W	AV	M	LOW	34	37	68	6	145	10	10	10	16	46	2	3	4	2	6	2	4	4	5	4
W	AV	M	M	28	34	62	6	130	12	11	16	18	57	4	5	3	3	7	3	3	2	4	2
W	LOW	KM	LOW	30	33	67	5	135	10	14	9	17	50	3	4	5	6	2	2	6	4	5	2
W	HIGH	M	M	22	29	60	7	118	16	12	15	14	57	6	5	4	3	4	7	4	3	4	3
S	AV	M	HIGH	31	38	75	8	152	9	11	10	15	45	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	4	7	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	27	34	73	8	142	12	14	12	11	49	7	6	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5
S	AV	M	M	30	38	80	9	157	13	17	15	13	58	2	3	4	2	5	4	2	6	6	3
S	AV	M	LOW	18	26	54	5	103	15	5	11	10	41	3	2	4	6	4	3	3	2	4	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	36	39	77	8	160	11	12	8	13	44	5	4	3	3	6	2	4	4	5	5
W	AV	M	LOW	17	30	71	6	124	14	7	14	8	43	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	6	4	2
W	AV	M	LOW	20	32	56	7	115	16	13	16	13	58	6	5	3	2	4	2	2	7	3	3
S	LOW	M	LOW	24	33	59	7	123	12	14	16	15	57	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	5
W	LOW	M	LOW	15	25	55	5	100	7	18	14	18	57	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	4
W	LOW	M	LOW	18	28	60	5	111	11	11	11	16	49	4	3	2	4	3	7	5	4	4	6
S	AV	M	LOW	22	30	64	6	122	13	10	16	12	51	3	3	3	6	4	5	5	4	4	3
S	LOW	M	LOW	26	36	70	8	140	10	7	18	17	52	2	4	6	4	3	4	5	2	3	5
S	LOW	M	LOW	31	34	65	4	134	12	12	10	15	49	4	6	4	3	6	4	3	4	4	2

100 CRIMINAL

Climate SRW	I.Q. HAL	Area KM	Class HML	Attitude		Teacher	NEUROTICISM				M a	P				I f	g	h	i	j				
				Authority	Social Family		I	II	III	IV		c	d	e	f						g	h	i	j
S	LOW SL	LOW 24		42	76	10	152	13	11	10	15	49	3	6	4	4	6	5	5	4				
S	AV KM	LOW 22		21	61	6	110	15	4	10	12	41	4	3	4	2	6	4	4	3				
W	AV M	M 38		31	66	8	143	17	7	15	7	46	2	2	3	3	5	4	6	6				
W	AV M	M 32		23	54	5	114	15	6	13	8	42	5	4	3	5	3	4	3	5				
W	LOW M	M 21		30	60	7	118	11	6	10	14	41	2	4	4	4	6	5	4	4				
R	LOW SL	LOW 23		46	68	6	143	15	10	10	10	45	4	3	3	4	3	6	2	6				
W	LOW SL	LOW 35		40	76	7	158	12	11	12	8	43	3	5	5	5	3	5	4	5				
W	LOW KM	LOW 38		34	68	6	146	13	4	12	8	37	4	3	4	6	4	4	4	3				
W	AV M	M 21		39	85	8	153	12	8	9	13	42	2	4	4	4	4	6	2	4				
W	HGH M	M 39		40	78	6	163	14	13	14	8	49	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	6				
S	LOW SL	LOW 22		34	65	6	127	10	10	12	12	44	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	4				
S	AV M	M 24		31	63	6	124	10	11	13	12	46	3	3	6	4	6	3	3	3				
S	LOW KM	LOW 38		27	53	3	121	12	13	11	13	49	6	7	5	5	4	6	2	5				
W	LOW KM	LOW 37		45	69	6	157	11	13	11	8	42	2	3	5	3	5	4	3	4				
S	AV M	M 21		50	65	7	143	8	14	10	14	46	4	2	4	2	4	6	5	6				
W	AV SL	LOW 20		27	51	5	103	13	13	12	6	44	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4				
W	LOW KM	LOW 24		43	82	9	158	12	10	14	6	42	6	5	3	5	5	2	3	5				
S	AV M	HGH 22		39	73	10	155	13	10	11	5	39	3	3	5	5	3	5	3	5				
S	LOW KM	LOW 32		42	80	5	159	15	14	14	11	54	2	4	4	3	4	4	2	4				
S	AV SL	LOW 21		33	65	6	125	13	13	16	13	55	4	4	3	6	5	5	2	4				
R	LOW SL	LOW 23		47	87	5	162	16	7	12	10	45	3	3	6	2	4	4	3	3				
S	LOW KM	LOW 38		32	71	5	146	13	10	12	13	48	6	4	7	4	6	6	4	4				
W	LOW KM	LOW 21		22	60	8	111	15	5	9	9	38	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	5				
W	AV M	M 39		34	65	5	143	12	7	16	8	43	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	4				
S	LOW SL	LOW 37		49	50	10	181	10	10	12	13	45	5	7	3	5	5	4	3	6				
S	LOW M	M 20		40	78	5	143	14	11	11	11	47	2	3	4	4	3	3	5	4				
W	LOW KM	LOW 24		39	75	9	147	13	6	10	12	41	3	2	5	5	6	5	2	4				
R	LOW M	M 21		30	62	9	122	16	8	6	16	40	6	4	2	6	3	4	4	5				
S	AV M	M 22		33	58	5	118	10	14	11	14	49	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	3				
W	LOW SL	LOW 38		45	80	6	169	13	9	8	12	42	7	3	6	3	3	5	2	6				
W	AV M	M 35		28	50	8	121	1	6	12	11	41	3	4	3	6	5	5	4	8				
S	LOW KM	LOW 38		31	71	8	148	10	8	9	13	40	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	4				
S	LOW KM	LOW 21		30	63	5	119	17	10	10	10	47	4	5	5	6	5	4	6	6				
W	LOW M	M 22		35	64	8	129	11	12	12	9	44	2	3	4	4	2	4	2	5				

100 CRIMINAL PERSONS

Climate SRW	Attitude				NEUROTICISM				M		P		I		g Emotio nal Instability	h Self Confi- dence	i Empathy	j Domin- ance										
	I.Q. HAL	Area KM	Class HML	Authority	Social Family	Teacher	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total desirability	a	b					c	Psychoti- cism	d	e	f	Alien ation	Ideal	Ego- tism	Degr- tism	
S	AV	SL	LOW	21	39	78	9	147	15	4	10	12	41	2	4	4	4	6	3	3	3	2	6	4	4	6	2	4
W	LOW	M	M	31	40	80	10	161	15	6	13	8	42	3	5	2	4	6	3	5	5	2	4	6	4	4	5	6
W	AV	M	M	37	34	75	8	154	13	11	10	15	49	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	5	6	3	4	4	3	4
S	LOW	KM	LOW	43	22	62	7	134	11	6	10	14	41	6	5	7	3	3	4	3	6	3	5	3	4	2	2	7
W	LOW	KM	LOW	20	32	65	6	123	15	10	10	11	46	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
W	LOW	M	M	38	33	70	9	150	13	4	12	8	37	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	5
S	AV	M	M	36	42	84	11	173	14	13	14	8	49	4	2	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	3	2	4	2	3
S	AV	M	M	21	39	75	8	143	10	11	13	12	46	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	4	4
S	LOW	KM	LOW	35	43	78	8	164	11	13	11	8	43	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	4	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	29	45	81	10	165	13	13	12	6	44	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	6
R	LOW	SL	LOW	35	31	32	7	145	15	14	14	11	54	4	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	3	4
W	AV	M	M	21	34	74	6	135	16	7	12	10	45	6	4	2	4	6	2	4	4	6	4	7	3	4	4	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	37	34	71	8	150	12	7	16	8	43	3	3	4	3	5	4	2	2	5	5	4	4	6	6	6
W	LOW	M	M	20	40	76	7	143	13	6	10	12	41	2	5	7	7	5	5	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	5	5
W	AV	M	M	36	30	62	7	135	12	6	12	11	41	5	7	5	4	4	3	6	6	5	4	6	2	2	4	7
S	LOW	M	M	32	31	60	6	129	11	12	12	9	44	4	3	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4
S	AV	M	HIGH	22	42	82	10	156	15	14	14	11	54	6	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	6
W	LOW	KM	LOW	21	30	55	6	112	17	10	10	10	47	3	4	4	3	5	3	5	3	5	2	4	4	4	4	4
W	AV	SL	LOW	38	35	61	8	142	16	7	12	10	45	2	3	6	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	6
W	LOW	KM	LOW	35	32	58	5	130	17	7	15	7	46	1	2	4	4	6	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	3	3	6
W	HIGH	M	M	21	28	54	5	108	15	4	10	12	41	4	2	5	2	7	2	5	3	4	5	4	3	3	5	5
S	AV	M	M	20	31	50	6	107	13	11	10	15	49	7	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
S	AV	M	M	22	35	53	5	115	10	11	13	12	46	3	2	6	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
R	LOW	KM	LOW	37	33	68	7	145	8	14	10	15	47	6	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	6	4	4
S	LOW	KM	LOW	34	38	72	8	152	9	12	9	17	47	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	7
W	LOW	M	M	28	32	56	5	121	12	13	10	14	49	2	3	3	2	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	2	4	4
W	AV	M	M	28	30	52	6	115	11	12	16	13	52	3	2	5	2	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	6
W	LOW	KM	LOW	27	38	63	8	143	14	7	6	10	37	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	5
W	SL	LOW	LOW	34	32	68	8	140	16	12	10	14	52	4	2	3	3	7	4	5	5	5	6	3	3	3	3	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	32	32	68	8	136	12	12	6	9	39	2	3	5	4	4	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	4
S	AV	M	M	22	28	76	10	130	14	11	14	13	52	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4
S	LOW	M	M	20	30	72	8	144	10	12	11	15	48	5	4	6	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5
R	AV	M	M	37	34	67	6	130	9	12	12	14	47	7	2	4	4	4	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	33	28	62	7	149	13	7	11	18	49	2	6	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	6
S	LOW	M	LOW	38	35	70	6	149	13	7	11	18	49	2	6	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4

100 CRIMINAL PERSONS

Climate SRW	Attitude			NEUROTICISM				M			P			I			h Self Confi- dence	i Empathy	j Domain ance				
	LQ. HAL	Area KM	Class HML	Authority	Social Family	Teacher	Total	I Over Protec- tion	II Depr ssive	III submiss siveness	IV Anxiety	a Social desirality	b Extra version	c Psychoti- cism	d Dogm- atism	e Ego- Ideal				f Alien ation	g Emotio- nal	Instability	
W	LOW	KM	LOW	24	32	78	8	142	10	12	12	9	43	4	3	3	2	6	5	6	2	4	3
W	HIGH	M	M	32	38	83	6	159	15	10	14	13	52	5	6	5	4	3	4	2	5	6	4
W	AV	M	M	18	29	65	6	118	10	17	16	14	57	3	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	5	3
S	LOW	SL	LOW	26	31	68	7	132	15	11	15	15	56	6	7	4	3	4	4	3	6	4	4
S	AV	M	M	33	38	75	8	154	13	7	10	8	38	4	2	3	2	6	6	4	2	2	3
W	AV	M	M	20	26	55	3	104	12	10	14	9	45	7	5	5	7	5	3	5	6	3	4
W	AV	M	M	30	35	64	7	136	10	12	11	13	46	2	4	4	6	2	5	4	7	6	5
W	LOW	SL	LOW	25	32	62	5	124	7	14	8	15	44	5	3	2	3	4	2	4	2	5	4
S	AV	M	M	35	37	73	6	151	9	18	14	16	57	4	4	3	2	3	4	3	6	4	6
S	LOW	KM	LOW	20	30	50	3	103	16	8	6	10	40	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	7
W	LOW	M	LOW	34	42	70	5	151	12	6	12	11	41	4	4	7	3	3	2	5	6	4	3
W	HIGH	M	HIGH	38	45	73	10	166	17	10	10	10	47	3	2	4	6	2	5	3	4	9	6
S	LOW	KM	LOW	32	42	79	5	158	15	6	13	8	42	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	7	5	4
S	LOW	M	LOW	36	43	70	6	155	11	6	10	14	41	7	6	6	5	5	3	6	3	3	5
W	LOW	KM	LOW	21	35	60	5	121	10	11	13	12	46	5	4	3	4	3	4	6	5	4	3
R	LOW	KM	LOW	30	38	65	5	138	16	7	12	10	45	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	6	2	4
W	LOW	KM	LOW	35	42	74	8	159	11	12	12	9	44	2	2	5	3	4	7	5	3	3	6
W	LOW	M	M	39	45	76	5	165	16	7	15	7	45	4	3	5	5	3	6	3	5	4	5
S	LOW	KM	LOW	24	38	72	5	139	11	12	16	13	52	6	4	6	4	4	3	2	4	3	3
S	LOW	M	LOW	37	42	78	9	166	12	12	6	9	39	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
S	LOW	KM	LOW	32	39	75	9	155	10	12	11	15	48	2	5	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	6
W	LOW	SL	LOW	36	41	70	5	152	13	7	11	18	49	4	3	5	7	6	6	6	5	4	3
W	LOW	KM	LOW	38	43	76	6	163	12	12	6	9	39	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
W	LOW	M	LOW	21	34	62	8	125	15	5	15	8	43	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	5
S	LOW	KM	LOW	20	30	60	8	118	9	11	11	16	47	2	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	3	4
W	LOW	M	LOW	34	40	73	5	152	12	12	16	8	48	5	5	7	4	5	5	6	4	6	6
S	LOW	M	LOW	38	46	78	8	170	12	18	8	14	52	3	4	2	5	3	3	5	3	4	4
S	LOW	M	LOW	32	42	70	7	151	16	12	14	12	54	6	5	6	2	4	4	3	4	5	2
S	LOW	M	LOW	36	44	78	8	166	12	14	9	14	49	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	5
S	LOW	M	LOW	21	32	60	7	120	9	13	10	14	46	2	3	3	6	5	5	4	5	3	7
W	LOW	M	LOW	38	44	75	6	163	11	9	16	10	46	4	2	4	3	3	6	5	4	3	3
S	LOW	M	LOW	33	40	73	6	152	16	12	15	15	58	5	6	4	4	2	3	3	3	5	5

HINDI VERSION OF SCHEIER & CATTELL'S N.S.Q.

MMP 1974 Revised Hindi Edition

Prepared by :

K. KAPOOR and S. D. KAPOOR

नाम स्त्री/पुरुष. आयु : वर्ष. आज की तारीख :
 स्कूल/कालेज/अपना पता कक्षा/शिक्षा-स्तर
 अपना व्यवसाय/पेशा मासिक आय : रु०

यह प्रश्नावली आपसे आपके दृष्टिकोण, अभिरुचि आदि के विषय में प्रश्न पूछती है, जैसे—आप क्या करते हैं? अथवा, विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में आपको कैसा लगता (अनुभव होता) है? एक ही परिस्थिति में एक आदमी को एक प्रकार का अनुभव होता है तो दूसरे व्यक्ति को दूसरी ही तरह का अनुभव हो सकता है। इन प्रश्नों का कोई भी उत्तर पूर्वनिश्चित “सही” या “गलत” नहीं है। अपने बारे में आप जैसा सोचते हैं या समझते हैं, केवल वही उत्तर सही और ठीक है।

अभ्यास के लिये नीचे दिये हुये इन तीन उदाहरणों से आप स्वयं समझ जायेंगे, जिसे आप मन में पढ़िये।

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. मुझे तैरने के लिए जाना पसन्द है। | ... | ... | ... | हाँ | अ | नहीं |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. मैं शाम का समय ज्यादातर इस तरह बिताना चाहूँगा : | | | | क | अ | ग |
| (क) लोगों के साथ बातचीत (गपशप) करने में; (ग) सिनेमा देखने में। | ... | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. मुझे तमाशा देखने के लिये घर से बाहर जाना पसन्द है : | | | | क | ख | ग |
| (क) बहुत कम; (ख) सामान्य रूप से; (ग) हमेशा। | ... | ... | ... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

जैसा कि आप देखते हैं कि हरेक प्रश्न किसी एक वाक्य के रूप में है और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के तीन संभावित उत्तर दिये गये हैं : “हाँ”, अनिश्चित (“अ”), “नहीं”; तथा क, अ, ग, और क, ख, ग। आपको उत्तर देते समय कुछ लिखना नहीं है, केवल प्रश्नों को पढ़कर हरेक प्रश्न के सामने दिये हुये खानों में से एक खाने (Box) में एक गुणा या क्रास (X) का निशान बनाना है।

ज्यादातर अवस्थाओं में आपका उत्तर “हाँ” (क) और “नहीं” (ग) में होना चाहिए। “हाँ” और “क” हमेशा बायीं ओर तथा “नहीं” और “ग” हमेशा दायीं ओर मिलेंगे। बीच के खाने (अनिश्चित “अ” या “ख”) में आपको तभी निशान लगाना है जब आपके लिये किनारे के खानों द्वारा अपना उत्तर व्यक्त करना बिल्कुल असम्भव हो जाय।

अब ऊपर लिखे हुये उदाहरण फिर से पढ़िये, और सामने दिये खानों में से किसी एक में अपने उत्तर को, जो भी आपको उचित जान पड़े, एक क्रास (X) का निशान Box के अन्दर लगाकर भर दें।

अब :

- (1) आप अच्छी तरह जांच लीजिए कि आपने अपना नाम तथा अन्य बातें जो आप से प्रारम्भ में पूछी गयी हैं, लिख दी हैं।
- (2) किसी भी प्रश्न को मत छोड़िये, बल्कि हरेक प्रश्न का कुछ न कुछ उत्तर अवश्य दें। अपने मन की बातें साफ-साफ कहिए, आपके उत्तर गुप्त रखे जायेंगे।
- (3) बहुत अधिक सोच-विचार में मत पड़िये, बल्कि तुरन्त मन में आये हुये विचारों को ही अपने उत्तर द्वारा भर दीजिये (पिछले सप्ताह के अथवा अपने रोज के विचारों को नहीं); भले ही आप इस तरह के प्रश्नों को पहले भी हल कर चुके हों फिर भी आप इस समय जैसा अनुभव करते हैं ठीक वैसा ही व्यक्त करें।

साधारणतया कोई दस-बारह मिनट में अधिकतर लोग उत्तर दे देते हैं। इसे समाप्त करने पर ज्योंही आपसे कहा जाय इस प्रश्नावली को परीक्षक को लौटा दीजिये। संकेत मिलते ही पन्ना उलटिये और प्रारम्भ कीजिए।

रुके रहिये---संकेत को प्रतीक्षा कीजिए

अपने उत्तर के लिए केवल खानों में ही निशान बनाइये ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक ही खाने में निशान बनाइये ।

★

अपने उत्तर नीचे दें

- | | क | ख | ग |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. स्कूल में मुझे सबसे अधिक यह पसंद थी :
(क) हिन्दी (या अपनी मातृभाषा);
(ग) अंकगणित या गणित । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. मुझे हर समय किसी कठिन शारीरिक काम में लगे रहना सचमुच ही पसंद है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. किसी सिनेमा या सरकस में मुझे और चीजों के बजाय जोकर का रोल (या अभिनय) देखकर बेहद आनंद आता है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. मैं इसे पढ़ना अधिक पसंद करूंगा :
(क) जिसमें फौजी लड़ाइयों का आँखों देखा हाल हो;
(ग) एक मनगढ़न्त लेकिन मन को छू लेने वाला उपन्यास । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. बातचीत करते समय यदि कोई बीच में मुझे टोक देता है तो मैं अपनी बातचीत का विषय ही भूल जाता हूँ : (क) हाँ, अक्सर; (ख) कभी-कभी; (ग) शायद ही कभी । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. मैं शाम का समय इस प्रकार बिताने में अधिक आनंद लेता हूँ :
(क) अपने मित्रों के साथ एक रोचक पार्टी में;
(ग) केवल अपने किसी शौकिया काम में । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. मैं इस तरह से कपड़ा पहनना पसंद करता हूँ :
(क) शान्ति से, और सही तरीके से; (ख) आराम तरीके से;
(ग) दूसरों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए कुछ खास तरीके से । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. मैं सिनेमा या मन बहलाव के लिए घर से बाहर निकलना इतनी बार पसंद करता हूँ :
(क) हफ्ते में एक बार से भी कम (आम लोगों से कम);
(ख) हफ्ते में लगभग एक बार (आम लोगों की तरह);
(ग) हफ्ते में एक बार से भी अधिक (आम लोगों से अधिक) । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. मैं बिना झिझके साफ झूठ बोल सकता हूँ :
(क) जब कभी भी ऐसा करना ठीक हो; (ख) कुछ दिक्कत से;
(ग) किसी भी दशा में, कभी भी नहीं । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. मैं लोगों से हँसी-मजाक करना बहुत अधिक पसन्द करता हूँ । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. किसी समूह (ग्रुप) को क्या करना है, जब मैं इसे अच्छी तरह जान लेता हूँ, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उस समूह का शासन अपने हाथ में ले लेना मुझे पसंद है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. अपने खाली समय में, मैं अधिकतर इसमें शामिल होना चाहूँगा :
(क) पहाड़ की चोटी की खोज या उसे जीतने वाली टोली में;
(ग) किसी सामूहिक सेवा संगठन (Community Service Organisation) में । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. मैं अपने बारे में नम्र होना ही ठीक समझता हूँ, और जब लोग मुझसे किन्हीं मामलों में मेरी अच्छाइयों के बारे में पूछते हैं तो मैं उसे कुछ कम करके ही बतलाने में विश्वास करता हूँ । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. यदि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बातचीत में कोई व्यक्ति गलती पर है, तो मैं उसे साफ-साफ बता देता हूँ :
(क) केवल तभी जब यह भलमनसाहत से बताया जा सके; (ख) कभी-कभी; (ग) हमेशा ही । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. मुझे गन्धे और बेतुके शब्दों के प्रयोग से, नफरत होती है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. मुझे अपने सारे माल-असबाब को किसी नई जगह पर ले जाने में बड़ी परेशानी मालूम पड़ती है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. मैं बेशक इसे सुनना ज्यादा पसन्द करूँगा :
(क) एक बैंड बाजा; (ग) एक सामूहिक भजन-कीर्तन । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. झुंझलाहट की हालत में, मैं ऐसी बातें भी कह सकता हूँ जो लोगों को चुभ जाती हैं :
(क) कभी नहीं; (ख) शायद ही कभी; (ग) कभी-कभी । | क
<input type="checkbox"/> | ख
<input type="checkbox"/> | ग
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. सबेरे सोकर उठने पर अक्सर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मैं थका हुआ हूँ । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. अपने काम में पूरा ध्यान देने में, मेरे लिए चीजों का बिल्कुल सही ढंग से सिलसिलेवार होना आवश्यक है । | हां
<input type="checkbox"/> | अ
<input type="checkbox"/> | नहीं
<input type="checkbox"/> |

अगले पन्ने पर उत्तर देना जारी रखें



यहाँ पर कुछ
मत लिखिये

यह होना अधिक पसन्द करूँगा :			
म खोजने वाले नवयुवकों के भावी जीवन का सलाहकार (पथ-प्रदर्शक) होना;	क	अ	ग
सी वैद्योगिक और उत्पादनशील व्यापारिक कम्पनी का मैनेजर होना । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
मुझे सबसे ज्यादा ये पसन्द थी :	क	ख	ग
स्तकारी (या हाथ का काम); (ख) हरेक समान रूप से; (ग) संगीत । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
मैं मैं अपना खाली समय इस प्रकार बिताना ज्यादा पसन्द करूँगा :	क	अ	ग
(ख) खेलकर; (ग) किसी कला भवन में जाकर । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
वाचार-पत्र (अखबार) में निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों में से, इसको पढ़ने में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी होगी :	क	अ	ग
उत्पादन और बाजार की आर्थिक दशा में नये सुधार";	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'सब धर्मों के मेल पर धार्मिक नेताओं द्वारा बातचीत" । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ता है कि अधिकांश लोगों के बजाय मैं अपने आसपास के वातावरण के कलात्मक गुणों के	हां	अ	नहीं
धिक भावुक हूँ । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
एक प्रवृत्ति (आदत) ऐसा होने की है :	क	अ	ग
एक बेहद आशावादी होने की (जो होगा सब अच्छा ही होगा);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
एक बेहद सतर्क निराशावादी होने की (जो कुछ होगा बुरा ही होगा) । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ये सारा काम छोड़कर आराम करना एक बड़ा ही मुश्किल काम है । ...	हां	अ	नहीं
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
सी-दिल्लगी करना और मजाकिया कहानी सुनाना पसन्द है :	क	ख	ग
शायद ही कभी; (ख) कभी-कभी; (ग) अक्सर । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
शक इसमें अधिक दिलचस्पी होगी :	क	अ	ग
एक हंसमुख अभिनेता (ऐक्टर) बनने में;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
गम्भीरता पूर्वक मकान को सही ढंग से सजाने में । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
आपों या जज्बातों में बहक कर उसी समय काम करने में मुझे आनंद आता है (भले ही इनके	हां	अ	नहीं
आगे चलकर मुझे कभी कभी परेशानी ही क्यों न हो) । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
कि मेरे लिए यह ज्यादा जरूरी है कि :	क	अ	ग
सोचूं उसे ही करूं; (ग) दूसरों के साथ मिल-जुलकर रहूं । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
मुझे अपने दोस्त की किसी ऐसी चीज को फौरन काम में लाने की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो उसकी	हां	अ	नहीं
जुदगी के बावजूद भी मैं उससे बिना पूछे ही उस चीज को ले लेना ठीक समझता हूँ । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
लिए यह अधिक जरूरी है कि मैं :	क	अ	ग
अपने जीवन का अपने ही ढंग से शान्तिपूर्वक आनंद उठाऊँ;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
अपने किये हुए कार्यों के लिए प्रशंसित एवं सम्मानित किया जाऊँ । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
मेरे हाथ में एक भरी हुई बन्दूक हो तो मुझे तब तक डर लगता रहेगा जबतक उसे खाली न कर	हां	अ	नहीं
जाय । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
सी जान-पहचान के लोगों से मैं मदद मांगने की कभी भी कोशिश नहीं करता । ...	हां	अ	नहीं
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
कभी मुझे छोटी-छोटी बातों से बहुत ज्यादा घबराहट हो जाती है । ...	हां	अ	नहीं
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
या बेचैनी के कारण मैं रात भर जागता रहता हूँ :	क	ख	ग
कभी नहीं; (ख) कभी-कभी; (ग) अक्सर । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ऐसा लगता है कि मैं जीवन में पूर्ण व्यवस्थित हूँ और इसकी जरूरतों को अच्छी तरह निभा	क	ख	ग
हूँ: (ख) हमेशा; (ख) ज्यादा; (ग) बहुत कम । ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
लगता है कि मेरे अच्छे इरादों की तुलना में लोग मेरे बारे में ज्यादा लिहाज नहीं रखते । ...	हां	अ	नहीं
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
मेरी की घटनाओं पर जब मैं सोचता हूँ तो कभी-कभी मैं बेचैन और अस्थिर हो उठता हूँ । ...	हां	अ	नहीं
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

रकिये---जांच लीजिये कि आपने हरेक प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दिया है ।

Total

Name

Sex

Age

Date

Examiner

Other Data:

	TOTAL	ANALYSIS INTO COMPONENTS			
		Sen Int.	De Fpr.	Sub Emiss.	An.
Raw Score					
Sten Score					
PROFILE	10	.	.	.	.
	9	.	.	.	.
	8	.	.	.	.
	7	.	.	.	.
IN		.	.	.	.
	
	
	
STENS	4	.	.	.	.
	3	.	.	.	.
	2	.	.	.	.
	1	.	.	.	.
TOTAL		Tou l gth	Ch F eer.	Do E min.	Not An.

Comments:

Recommendations:

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

गोपनीय

M.P.I.

कोड नं.

क्रम संख्या

by :

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&

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निर्देश :

दैनिक व्यवहार व परिस्थितियों से सम्बन्धित कुछ कथन दिये गये हैं। एक समान स्थिति में अलग-अलग व्यक्ति अपने-अपने ढंग से व्यवहार करते हैं। आप इन कथनों को एक-एक कर पढ़िये और निश्चय कीजिये कि कथन में कही गई बात आपके लिये सही है या गलत। यदि कथन में कही बात सही है तो 'हाँ' के खाने पर सही का चिन्ह ☒ लगाइये। इसी प्रकार यदि कही गई बात सही नहीं है तो 'नहीं' के खाने पर सही का चिन्ह ☒ लगाइये।

बिना किसी संकोच के यथाशीघ्र उत्तर दीजिये।

VARIABLES	SCORES	LEVEL	REMARK
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			
f			
g			
h			
i			
j			
TOTAL			